
**Environmental Assessment
for the
Construction of an Addition to USSOCOM
Command and Control Facility, an Information
Technology Facility, and
a Permanent Parking Lot
MacDill AFB, Florida**



***Headquarters Air Mobility Command
Scott AFB, IL***

January 2004

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**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
AND
FINDING OF NO PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE
CONSTRUCTION OF AN ADDITION TO USSOCOM COMMAND AND CONTROL
FACILITY, AN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FACILITY,
AND A PERMANENT PARKING LOT
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA**

Agency: United States Air Force (USAF), Headquarters, Air Mobility Command

Background: Pursuant to the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500-1508, as they implement the requirements of the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. § 4321, et seq., and the Air Force Environmental Impact Analysis Process, as promulgated at 32 CFR Part 989, the U.S. Air Force conducted an assessment of the potential environmental consequences associated with implementation of the following Proposed Action: construction of an addition to USSOCOM Command and Control Facility, an Information Technology (IT) Facility, and a permanent parking lot. The environmental assessment considered all potential impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives, both as solitary actions and in conjunction with other proposed activities. The finding of no significant impact (FONSI) summarizes the results of the evaluation of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The discussion focuses on activities that have the potential to change both the natural and human environments. The finding of no practicable alternative (FONPA) summarizes the options considered and why the proposed project was designed and sited as proposed.

Proposed Action: To meet the need for a sufficiently sized facility, proposed improvements to the USSOCOM Plaza compound include demolition of Building 501A, construction of an addition to Building 501, construction of a new IT facility, and construction of a permanent parking lot.

Alternatives: USSOCOM would utilize and remodel, as necessary, an existing facility on MacDill AFB. This alternative would provide permanent facilities for USSOCOM personnel; however, the highly secure and sensitive mission planning and command and control function would continue to be located outside the HQ USSOCOM Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) perimeter. The synergy which CDRUSSOCOM requires would be lost without this function adjacent to Building 501. Furthermore, most of the usable space on MacDill AFB is occupied, and an analysis of available office space determined that there are no sufficiently sized facilities in close proximity to USSOCOM. Close proximity to the USSOCOM Plaza is required to improve efficiency and security and to provide secure communications connectivity via the Protected Distribution System (PDS). The no action alternative was also considered as an alternative to the Proposed Action. The no action alternative would not involve construction or demolition activities to Building 501A, or construction of the IT Facility and new permanent parking lot. The environmental consequences associated with implementation of the Proposed Action are summarized in the following sections.

Air Quality: Fugitive dust and construction vehicle exhaust will be generated during construction demolition. The estimated values for carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and particulate matter (PM₁₀) were determined to be

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substantially less than USEPA de minimis values and less than 10% of the Hillsborough County emissions inventory, and therefore, an air conformity analysis is not necessary.

Noise: Noise levels will increase temporally during construction and demolition activities, particularly for occupants of adjacent USSOCOM facilities (Building 501, 501B, 501C, and the Public Access Building). Construction activities would be conducted during the day which coincides with business hours at USSOCOM. This increases the potential for negative effects to sensitive noise receptors. However, the noise levels through closed windows in adjacent facilities would not likely interfere with operations.

Wastes, Hazardous Materials and Stored Fuels: The Proposed Action will cause a temporary increase in the generation of solid waste. Limited surveys have detected asbestos containing building materials (ACBM) in Building 501A. Prior to demolition of the building the construction contractor shall hire an environmental consulting company to assess the extent of the asbestos and lead-based paint (LBP) in Building 501A. The environmental consulting company shall also be responsible for abatement of any hazardous materials and monitoring of the environment during abatement. Assuming these precautions are followed, the Proposed Action will not result in significant impacts from hazardous materials or wastes.

Water Resources: Implementation of the Proposed Action will not result in any significant impacts to surface or ground water quality, or to the base potable water or sanitary sewer system.

Floodplains: Eighty percent of the real property at MacDill AFB is located within the 100-year coastal floodplain. The remaining 20% of the installation is primarily used for airfield operations and support. Current operations for USSOCOM, and the site for the Proposed Action, are in the floodplain. Economic, security and logistics reasons mandate location of the Proposed Action in close proximity to existing USSOCOM operations. This situation leads to the conclusion that there is no practicable alternative (as defined in Executive Order 11988) to completing the Proposed Action in the coastal floodplain on the base.

All practicable measures to minimize the impact of floods on human health, safety and welfare and preserve the natural values of the floodplains will be implemented for the project. The project will not involve discharges of hazardous or sanitary wastewater to the floodplain or to Tampa Bay. There will be no negative impacts to the floodplain functions and values or threats to human life, health, and safety.

Biological Resources: Implementation of the Proposed Action will not impact terrestrial ecological resources. Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been completed and confirms that implementation of the Proposed Action will not impact any Federally-listed or state-listed species of concern or their habitat.

Socioeconomic Resources: Implementation of the Proposed Action will have a moderate economic benefit for the Tampa community, and would also result in a minor beneficial impact for the work force in the region during the construction period.

Cultural Resources: No historic architectural resources are recorded within the Proposed Action site boundaries and no adverse effects to cultural resources would occur during completion of the

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Proposed Action. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, consultation with the SHPO has been completed to confirm that they concur with MacDill's assessment of no adverse impact to historic properties.

Land Use: The Proposed Action is consistent with current land use planning on the installation and will not result in a major change in land use.

Transportation Systems: No long-term or short-term adverse effects to transportation around the base will result from the Proposed Action.

Airspace/Airfield Operations: The Proposed Action will not have an impact on Airspace/Airfield Operations or Bird-Aircraft Strike Hazard.

Safety and Occupational Health: The Proposed Action poses safety hazards to the workers similar to those associated with typical industrial construction projects, such as falls, slips, heat stress, and machinery injuries. Limited surveys for LBP and ACBM have been performed in Building 501A which is proposed for demolition; these surveys were by no means comprehensive. Prior to initiating demolition activities the demolition contractor shall hire a qualified independent environmental consulting firm to perform a comprehensive asbestos and lead-based paint survey for the building proposed for demolition. Once the survey has been completed, if hazardous materials are identified, the demolition contractor shall hire a qualified environmental abatement subcontractor to remove and dispose of any ACBM or LBP. The same environmental firm shall perform environmental monitoring during the abatement work in accordance with Air Force, Environmental Protection Agency, and other applicable environmental regulations. All waste disposal manifests shall be turned over to the government upon completion of the demolition work.

Environmental Management (including Geology and Soils): There will be no impacts to geology with implementation of the Proposed Action. Impacts to the soil, primarily the potential for erosion, will be temporary and minimized through best management practices. USSOCOM personnel in the new facility will participate in Base recycling programs to reduce solid waste disposal volumes.

Environmental Justice: No disproportionately high or adverse effects on minority or low-income populations would occur as a result of construction and demolition.

Indirect and Cumulative Impacts: There are no site-specific direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts associated with the construction or demolition.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts: There are no unavoidable adverse impacts.

Relationship Between Short-term Uses and Enhancement of Long-term Productivity: Construction of the addition to Building 501, as well as construction of the IT Facility would greatly improve efficiency for the USSOCOM organization, which would in turn improve productivity. The project would have a positive effect on morale for USSOCOM personnel, which in turn can improve productivity.


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Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources: The Proposed Action would irreversibly commit fuels, manpower, construction materials, and costs related to construction and demolition.

Florida Coastal Zone Management: In accordance with the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and the Florida CZMA, this Federal action must be consistent "to the maximum extent practicable" with the Florida Coastal Management Program (CMP). The Air Force finds that the Proposed Action is consistent with Florida's CMP and the State of Florida concurs with the Air Force's finding of consistency.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT: Based upon my review of the facts and analyses contained in the attached Environmental Assessment, which is hereby incorporated by reference, I conclude that implementation of the Proposed Action will not have a significant environmental impact, either by itself or cumulatively with other projects at MacDill AFB. Accordingly, the requirements of NEPA, the regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality and the Air Force are fulfilled and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. The *Tampa Tribune* published a Notice of Availability on December 12, 2003. No comments were received during the public comment period ending January 12, 2004. The signing of this combined finding of no significant impact and finding of no practicable alternative (FONSI/FONPA) completes the EIAP under Air Force regulations.

FINDING OF NO PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE: Pursuant to Executive Order 11988, the authority delegated in Secretary of the Air Force Order (SAFO) 791.1, and taking the above information into account, I find that there is no practicable alternative to locating the proposed new addition to Building 501, the IT Facility, and permanent parking lot at the identified sites. The alternatives to construction of an addition to Building 501, the IT Facility, and a permanent parking lot were determined to be impracticable due the highly secure and sensitive mission planing and command and control function. The synergy which CDRUSSOCOM requires would be lost without this function adjacent to Building 501. Furthermore, most of the usable space on MacDill AFB is already occupied, and an analysis of the current office space available determined that there are no sufficiently sized, unoccupied facilities in close proximity to USSOCOM. Close proximity to the USSOCOM Plaza is required to improve efficiency and security and to provide secure communications connectivity via PDS. This severely limits the options available when choosing an existing facility to house this function. The Proposed Action, as designed, includes all practicable measures to minimize the impact of floods on human health, safety, and welfare. The Air Force has sent all required notices to Federal agencies, single points of contact, the State of Florida, local government representatives, and the local news media.


JOHN R. BAKER
Lieutenant General, USAF
Vice Commander

Attachment: Environmental Assessment

16 Mar '04
DATE

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SECTION 1.0

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) examines the potential for impacts to the environment resulting from the construction of an addition to Building 501, construction of an Information Technology (IT) Facility, and construction of permanent parking lot located within the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) Plaza at MacDill Air Force Base (AFB). The project would also involve the demolition of Building 501A within the USSOCOM plaza. The location of the proposed project, the scope of the environmental review, applicable regulatory requirements and coordination, and the type of decision being made are presented in this section. The logic, scope, and organization of the Environmental Assessment (EA) are also described.

1.1 PURPOSE OF PROPOSED ACTION

Due to an “Urgent and Compelling” mission requirement to support the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT), the Commander Headquarters U.S. Special Operations Command (CDRUSSOCOM) directed a fast-track military construction (MILCON) project to consolidate, in a permanent facility, all facets of mission planning with associated command and control, and to provide a secure on-base facility housing critical information technology personnel and functions. By co-locating these functions CDRUSSOCOM intends to vastly improve HQ USSOCOM’s crucial and unique ability to plan and wage the GWOT by fully exploiting the synergy between organizations. To meet the immediate need, HQ USSOCOM created temporary administration and meeting space through the installation of two trailers within the USSOCOM Plaza and a mobile trailer complex adjacent to Building 6 outside the USSOCOM Plaza.

1.2 NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

The USSOCOM Plaza must be modified beyond what was proposed during initial development of the USSOCOM Plaza complex. To meet the expanding needs of USSOCOM, command and control functions have had to be located in separate facilities both inside and outside the USSOCOM Plaza complex at MacDill AFB. To improve the efficiency and security of Special Operations Command, a sufficiently sized facility must be constructed to permit consolidation of the separated functions. To meet the need for a sufficiently sized facility, proposed improvements to the USSOCOM Plaza compound include demolition of Building 501A, construction of an addition to Building 501, construction of a new IT facility, and construction of a permanent parking lot. These improvements are hereafter described as the ‘USSOCOM project’.

Mobilization of forces to support the Command and Control operation has resulted in a moderate increase in the number of personnel at MacDill AFB. The additional personnel have been provided temporary office space in trailers; however, permanent, sufficiently sized facilities are required to meet the long-term need of USSOCOM.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The objective of the Proposed Action is to create additional workspace for personnel to meet new mission requirements and USSOCOM staff increases. Also, to provide a centralized operational command and control center for USSOCOM. The project is needed to conduct classified mission planning and command and control missions with co-location functions. The project is also essential for USSOCOM to maintain operational readiness capabilities necessary to effectively accomplish assigned mission.

1.4 LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action would take place at MacDill AFB. The Base occupies approximately 5,630 acres in Hillsborough County adjacent to the City of Tampa, at the southern tip of the Interbay Peninsula (Figure 1.1). The Base is surrounded on three sides by Tampa Bay and Hillsborough Bay, and is bordered on the north by development within the City of Tampa. The site proposed for the USSOCOM project (construction of the addition to Building 501, the IT Facility, the permanent parking lot and demolition of Building 501A) contains roughly 3.6 acres of land located within the USSOCOM Plaza as shown on Figure 1.1. Building 501A would be demolished prior to installation of the new addition.

1.5 THE SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

This EA identifies, describes, and evaluates potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed construction of the 110,000 square foot, two-story addition to Building 501, a 47,500 square foot IT Facility, and a permanent asphalt parking lot. This environmental analysis has been conducted in accordance with the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1500-1508, as they implement the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. §4321, et seq., and the Air Force Environmental Impact Analysis Process, as promulgated in 32 CFR Part 989.

The Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) requires Federal agencies carrying out activities subject to the Act to provide a "consistency determination" to the relevant state agency. The Air Force's Consistency Determination for the USSOCOM project is contained in Appendix A. The State of Florida agrees with the Air Force's Consistency Determination for the Proposed Action.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT REQUIRMENTS

It is anticipated that completion of this project would require application for a stormwater management permit from the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD). In addition, since the site is larger than one acre in area, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Storm water construction permit would be required.

SECTION 2.0

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This section provides a description of the Proposed Action and alternatives to the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action is to provide a centralized operational command and control center for USSOCOM through the expansion of existing facilities and construction of new facilities within the USSOCOM Plaza. Under the Proposed Action a 110,000 square foot, two-story addition would be constructed onto Building 501. Prior to construction of this addition, Building 501A would be demolished. The Proposed Action also includes construction of a new, 47,500 square foot IT Facility and a permanent asphalt parking lot. Under the No Action alternative, the addition to Building 501, the IT Facility, and the permanent parking lot would not be constructed at MacDill AFB, and USSOCOM personnel would continue working in the temporary trailers both within and outside the USSOCOM Plaza. Portions of the information technology functions would continue to be dispersed in off-base leased facilities with potentially serious antiterrorism/force protection repercussions.

2.1 SELECTION CRITERIA

Due to the nature of business conducted at USSOCOM, the Building 501 addition and the IT Facility are required to be located within a secure, force protected area of MacDill AFB, preferably within the USSOCOM plaza which provides an additional level of force protection. Selecting a location for the USSOCOM Addition and IT Facility that is in close proximity to the existing USSOCOM Facilities (Building 501, 501B and 501C) is important to insuring operational efficiency and productivity within USSOCOM organizations.

2.2 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is demolition of Building 501A (a previous addition to Building 501), construction of a 110,000 square foot two-story addition to replace Building 501A, construction of a new two-story IT facility, and construction of a permanent parking lot (Figure 2.1.1). The permanent facility and ancillary equipment (i.e. support building for generators and UPS, pad-mounted transformer, etc.) would be located on the west side of and attached to Building 501. Building 501 is located within the antiterrorism/force protection controlled access plaza of USSOCOM. The site proposed for construction of the new addition is currently an existing building (501A) and an asphalt-parking surface. The 501A Building construction would consist of pre-cast concrete exterior wall panels, to match existing Building 501 architecture, constructed on a reinforced concrete foundation (on piles) with a concrete floor slab and supported by structural steel framing. In addition, the facility would include a built-up roof system, fire protection, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, assured communications architecture, security systems, and utilities. The facility would provide full backup electrical power generation and partial Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS). In addition to the new addition, the project would also include a loading dock/receiving area, landscaping, vehicle parking, underground communications infrastructure, and antiterrorism/force protection measures. Heating and cooling would also be provided. Parking spaces displaced by construction of the addition would be replaced through construction of a new parking lot on the site of an existing limestone gravel lot located across Tampa Point Boulevard on the east side of Buildings 501B/C. The new parking lot would require stormwater retention and treatment in accordance with the requirements of SWFWMD. Additionally, retention would, to the extent practical, attenuate post-development flows to a level of approximately pre-development to minimize the impact upon downstream structures. Drainage for the building addition would not materially change the existing conditions as the footprint of the addition is an existing parking lot. Roof drains and site grading would be routed to the existing storm drainage system. Existing utilities are available within the USSOCOM plaza to support the new addition. Existing overhead primary electric

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would feed a new pad mounted transformer. A six-inch water main runs north/south between Buildings 501A and 501 and would provide for potable water needs including fire protection. Existing fire hydrants would be removed and relocated as necessary and, if required, new hydrants would be added. A 15-inch sanitary sewer runs along Tampa Point Boulevard along the northwest and the new building sewer would discharge into the gravity sewer.

Communication connectivity would be accomplished by tying into the existing "Protected Distribution System" (PDS) consisting of several conduits leading from Buildings 540 and 6 to Building 501. Due to the sensitive nature and ensuring the integrity of secure communications, the National Security Agency insists on the PDS conduits being secured and readily inspected.

The Information Technology facility and ancillary equipment would be located just east of Building 501B/C. The facility would be constructed of reinforced concrete foundation on piles, a concrete floor slab, structural steel framing, and a built-up roof system. Other improvements include fire protection, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, assured communications architecture, security systems, and utilities. The IT facility would be located within the antiterrorism/force protection controlled access plaza of USSOCOM. The site is currently a temporary parking lot. Building construction would consist of pre-cast concrete exterior wall panels to match existing Building 501C. Storm water drainage, utilities, and communication connectivity would be similar to what has been mentioned above.

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Action alternative, no demolition or construction of additions to Building 501 would occur, nor would construction of the IT Facility and the new permanent parking lot occur. Under this alternative there would be no impacts to the 100-year floodplain because the status quo would be maintained. There would be no risk of damage to facilities within the 100-year floodplain since temporary flooding would not damage the parking lot. This is not considered a viable alternative by USSOCOM due to the unique requirements for the mission planning, command and control, and information technology functions. Part of this function currently

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resides in temporary trailers next to Building 6 and portions of the information technology functions are currently dispersed in off-base leased facilities resulting in the potential for serious antiterrorism/force protection repercussions. Under the No Action Alternative the parking needs of USSOCOM personnel would be partially met since the existing temporary parking areas would still be used; however, parking short falls would still exist since the existing USSOCOM parking areas do not have sufficient amount of spaces to satisfy the increasing number of USSOCOM personnel. Given the current international situation, and the United States lead role in the fight against global terrorism the threat of attack is real, implementation of the No Action Alternative could dramatically impact the mission of the various command organizations.

2.4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER STUDY

Two alternatives were considered for the USSOCOM Project; Utilization of existing MacDill AFB facilities and Direct Compensation Alternative for off-base office space.

Under the existing facility alternative, the proposed modifications to the USSOCOM plaza would not be completed as described in the proposed action and USSOCOM would utilize and remodel, as necessary, an existing facility on MacDill AFB. This alternative would provide a permanent facility(ies) for USSOCOM personnel; however, the highly secure and sensitive mission planning and command and control function would continue to be located outside the USSOCOM Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) perimeter. The synergy which CDRUSSOCOM requires would be lost without this function adjacent to Building 501. Furthermore, most of the usable space on MacDill AFB is already occupied, and an analysis of the current office space available determined that there are no sufficiently sized, unoccupied facilities in close proximity to USSOCOM. Close proximity to the USSOCOM Plaza would be preferred to improve efficiency and security and to provide the secure communications connectivity via PDS. This severely limits the options available when choosing an existing facility to house this function. Since no sufficiently sized, vacant facilities are currently available in close proximity to the USSOCOM Plaza and a proximal location is required to meet

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security and PDS requirements, this alternative was not considered viable and was not evaluated further in this EA.

Using the Direct Compensation Alternative for off-base office space was identified, and determined to be impracticable for economic, security, and logistical reasons. An analysis of the current office space available determined that a sufficiently sized facility must be located in close proximity to USSOCOM in order to provide the secure communications connectivity via PDS. Additionally, utilization of an off-base facility would require duplication of anti terrorism/force protection measures currently in place at USSOCOM. Finally, the synergy which CDRUSSOCOM requires would be lost without this function adjacent to Building 501. This severely limits the options available when choosing an off-base facility to house this function. Since a proximal location is required to meet security and PDS requirements, this alternative was not considered viable and was not evaluated further in this EA.

2.5 COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Table 2.6.1 Comparison of Environmental Consequences

Environmental Resources	Alternative A – Proposed Action	Alternative B – No Action
Air Quality	Short-term – Minor Adverse Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Noise	Short-term – Minor Adverse Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Hazardous Materials/Wastes/Stored Fuels	Short-term – Minor Adverse Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Water Resources	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Floodplains	Short-term – Minor Adverse Impact Long-term – Minor Positive	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Biological Resources	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Geology and Soils	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Socioeconomics	Short-term – Minor Positive Long-term – Minor Positive	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Cultural Resources	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Transportation	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Safety and Occupational Health	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Environmental Justice	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Indirect and Cumulative Impacts	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact

SECTION 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This section describes the characteristics of the existing natural and man-made environment that could be affected by implementation of the Proposed Action including all considered alternatives. This section establishes the basis for assessing impacts of the alternatives on the affected environment provided in Section 4.0.

3.1 AIR QUALITY

The Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended in 1977 and 1990, provides the basis for regulating air pollution to the atmosphere. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) set air quality standards for six “criteria” pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), sulfur oxides (SO_x), measured as sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 micrometers (PM₁₀). These standards are the cornerstone of the CAA. Although not directly enforceable, they are the benchmark for the establishment of emission limitations by the states for the pollutants USEPA determines may endanger public health or welfare.

The Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County (EPC) is responsible for issuing and enforcing the CAA Title V Air Operation Permit (Permit No. 0570141-001-AV issued 21 Oct 99) for MacDill AFB. The 1998 air emission inventory at MacDill AFB found the installation is a major source of nitrogen oxides with potential emissions of 184 tons per year.

The USEPA tracks compliance with the air quality standards through designation of a particular region as “attainment” or “non-attainment.” MacDill AFB is located in Hillsborough County within the West Central Florida Intrastate Air Quality Control Region (AQCR). Hillsborough County currently meets the EPA air quality standards for all criteria pollutants (60 FR 62748, December 7, 1995). The county was formerly non-attainment for ozone, but is currently in maintenance of attainment.

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3.2 NOISE

The day-night average sound level (DNL) developed to evaluate the total daily community noise environment applies here. In June 1980, the Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise published guidelines relating DNL values to compatible land uses. This committee was composed of representatives from the U.S. Departments of Defense, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development; the USEPA; and the Veterans Administration. Since their issuance, Federal agencies have generally adopted their guidelines for noise analysis. Most agencies have identified 65 dB DNL as a criterion that protects those most affected by noise and that can often be achieved on a practical basis.

Base activities that have the highest potential source of noise impacts are the aircraft/airspace operations. The Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) Study (1996) plotted the day-night average sound level (DNL) from 65 to 80 dB for a typical busy day at MacDill. The DNL contours reflect the aircraft operations at MacDill AFB. The DNL 65 dB contour covers the main runway, and extends about one mile southwest over Tampa Bay, and about 1.5 miles northeast over Hillsborough Bay. The proposed USSOCOM project is located outside the 65 dB contour.

3.3 WASTES, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, AND STORED FUEL

Hazardous wastes generated at MacDill AFB include solvents, fuels, lubricants, stripping materials, used oils, waste paint-related materials, and other miscellaneous wastes. The responsibility for managing hazardous waste lies with the generating organization and 6th CES/CEV. Wastes come from approximately 50 locations throughout the Base and are managed at satellite accumulation points base-wide.

Approximately 105 operations base-wide use hazardous materials. Hazardous materials on-base include various organic solvents, chlorine, freon, paints, thinners, oils, lubricants, compressed gases, pesticides, herbicides, nitrates, and chromates. A detailed tracking and accounting system

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is in place to identify potentially hazardous materials and to ensure that Base organizations are approved to use specific hazardous materials.

The Base receives jet fuel (JP-8) at the Defense Fuel Supply Point (DFSP) by pipeline from Port Tampa. JP-8 storage capacity at DFSP and MacDill AFB is over 7.5 million gallons. Diesel, gasoline and heating oil are stored throughout MacDill in small to medium-sized Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) and Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs) ranging in size from 50 to 12,000 gallons, including a 5,000-gallon diesel UST located on the south side of Building 501.

3.4 WATER RESOURCES

Surface water flows at the Base are primarily from stormwater runoff. Most of the Base drains toward the southern tip of the Interbay Peninsula; however, the easternmost section of the Base drains toward Hillsborough Bay.

The USEPA issued a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) multi-sector storm water general permit (No. FLR05B679) to MacDill AFB in October 1998. This permit authorizes the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity. In accordance with 40 CFR 112, the base has developed a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan and a Facility Response Plan given the location of the Base adjacent to navigable waters and shorelines, as well as the amount of fuel storage capacity existing on site.

3.5 FLOODPLAINS

According to information provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA Maps dated 1982-1991), 80 percent of the Base is within a 100-year coastal floodplain (see Figure 3-1). The maps indicate that all the residential, industrial, and institutional (medical and education) land uses on the Base are within the 100-year floodplain, along with most of the commercial and aviation support areas. The remaining 20% of land that is above the floodplain is designated primarily for airfield operations.

The extent of the floodplain is an important consideration for MacDill AFB because Executive Order (EO) 11988 - Floodplain Management, and the floodplain management criteria contained in 44 CFR Part 60, Criteria for Land Management and Use regulates the uses of these areas. The objective of this presidential order is to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with occupancy and modification of floodplains. The order applies to all Federal agencies conducting activities and programs that may potentially affect floodplains. To comply with EO 11988, before taking any action, the Air Force must evaluate the impacts of specific proposals in the floodplain. The site proposed for the USSOCOM project is located in the 100-year coastal floodplain.

3.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A detailed description of the biological resources found at MacDill AFB is provided in the *Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan* (INRMP) (USAF, 2000). MacDill's INRMP has been approved by the state and Federal fish and wildlife agencies. Land use on MacDill AFB includes urban, light industrial, residential, or improved vacant land. The few undeveloped areas within the Base boundaries have all experienced some degree of disturbance, such as ditching, clearing, or the encroachment of exotic vegetation.

The 1998 Wetland Delineation Study identified, delineated, and classified approximately 1,195 acres of wetlands on MacDill AFB. Mangrove wetlands are the principal scrub/shrub wetland community on the Base. The mangrove community at MacDill AFB has been categorized as excellent wildlife habitat and is protected by state and local regulations.

Wildlife species listed by federal or state agencies as endangered, threatened, or of special concern and known to occur permanently or periodically, or have the potential to occur on the Base are shown in Table 3.6.1 below. In 1996, the *Endangered Species Management Plan MacDill AFB* and the *Biological Survey of MacDill AFB* identified the general locations of

protected species at MacDill AFB. The report does not identify any protected species within the proposed boundaries of the USSOCOM project (USAF, 1996).

TABLE 3.6.1**SUMMARY OF PROTECTED SPECIES IDENTIFIED AT MACDILL AFB**

Common name	Scientific Name	Status	
		Federal	State
Reptile/Amphibians			
American alligator	Alligator mississippiensis	T (SA)	SSC
Atlantic loggerhead turtle	Caretta caretta caretta	T	T
Atlantic green turtle	Chelonia mydas mydas	E	E
Gopher tortoise	Gopherus polyphemus	-	SSC
Gopher frog	Rana capito	C2	SSC
Florida pine snake	Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus	C2	SSC
Short-tailed snake	Stilosoma extenuatum	C2	T
Birds			
Roseate spoonbill	Ajaia ajaja	-	SSC
Limpkin	Aramus guarauna	-	SSC
Burrowing owl	Athene cunicularia	-	SSC
Piping plover	Charadrius melodus	T	T
Southeastern snowy plover	Charadrius alexandrinus tenuirostris	C2	T
Little blue heron	Egretta caerulea	C2	SSC
Reddish egret	Egretta rufescens	C2	SSC
Snowy egret	Egretts thula	-	SSC
Tricolored heron	Egretta tricolor	-	SSC
Peregrine falcon	Falco peregrinus tundris	T	E

Common name	Scientific Name	Status	
		Federal	State
Birds (continued)			
Southeast American kestrel	Falco sparverius paulus	C2	E
Florida sandhill crane	Grus canadensis pratensis	-	T
American oystercatcher	Haematopus palliates	-	SSC
Bald eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	T	T
Wood stork	Mycteria Americana	E	E
Brown pelican	Pelecanus occidentalis	-	SSC
Least tern	Sterna antillarum	-	T
Roseate tern	Sterna dougalii	T	T
Bachman’s warbler	Vermivora bachmanii	E	E
Black skimmer	Rynchops niger	-	SSC
White ibis	Eudocimus albus	-	SSC
Mammals			
Florida mouse	Podomys floridanus	C2	SSC
West Indian (FL) manatee	Trichechus manatus	E	E
Fish			
Common snook	Centropomus undecimalis	-	SSC
Plants			
No State or Federally listed plant species are known to exist on MacDill AFB		-	-

T=Threatened, T(SA)=Threatened/Similarity of Appearance, E= Endangered, SSC= Species of Special Concern, C2=Candidate for listing

Source: Endangered Species Management Plan, MacDill AFB, Florida, 1996

3.7 SOCIOECONOMICS

The Economic Impact Region (EIR) for MacDill AFB is the geographic area within a 50-mile radius of the Base subject to significant Base-related economic impacts. According to the 1998 Economic Resource Impact Statement for MacDill AFB the total economic impact of MacDill AFB on the EIR was \$3.5 billion with over 105,000 jobs supported. Purchase of local labor, goods, and services to support base operations provides a total annual economic impact of \$1.34

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billion. Retiree income provides a total economic impact of \$2.19 billion. The direct impact on local income produced by Base expenditures is \$494 million.

3.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources are prehistoric and historic sites. These resources consist of districts, buildings, structures and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are subject to protection or consideration by a federal agency in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Five archaeological sites are found on MacDill AFB. There are no archaeological prehistoric sites within a one-mile radius of the proposed USSOCOM project site.

Construction of MacDill AFB began in November 1939, and the Base was dedicated in April 1941. Sites and structures related to the early missions remain on Base today. A portion of the MacDill Field historic district is located immediately south of Building 501 along Florida Keys Avenue. The USSOCOM building has always served as a command facility since its construction in 1969; however, the facility has not been identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

3.9 LAND USE

Land use at MacDill AFB includes airfield, industrial, commercial, institutional (educational & medical), residential, recreational, and vacant land. These areas are delineated in MacDill AFB 2010 Plan (USAF, 2002). The “Base Comprehensive Plan” classifies the area of the Proposed Action as administrative land use.

3.10 TRANSPORTATION

MacDill AFB is currently served by four operating gates. The main gate is located at Dale Mabry Highway, and secondary gates are at Bayshore Boulevard and MacDill Avenue. Due to an increase in force protection measures since September 11, 2001, the Dale Mabry, MacDill and Bayshore gates are only used for commuter traffic. The fourth gate, located on the west side of the Base near Manhattan Avenue, has been reopened and is used as the sole entry point for commercial, contractor, delivery, and recreational vehicles.

The transportation system on Base consists of arterials, collectors, and local streets that connect with the off-base network through the three gates. On-base arterial facilities include North and South Boundary Roads, Bayshore Boulevard, Marina Bay Drive, and Tampa Point Boulevard. The 1998 traffic study determined that service levels for traffic on Base are generally acceptable.

3.11 AIRSPACE AND AIRFIELD OPERATIONS AND BIRD AIRCRAFT STRIKE HAZARD

The airspace region of influence includes the airspace within a 20-nautical-mile radius of MacDill AFB from the ground surface up to 10,000 feet above MSL. Radar monitoring and advisories within the region are provided by the Tampa Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON). There are 13 military and public airports, as well as five private use airports located within or adjacent to the controlled airspace associated with the MacDill AFB region of influence. No special use airspace exists within the region.

MacDill AFB has a bird-aircraft strike hazard plan. It provides guidance for reducing the incidents of bird strikes in and around areas where flying operations occur. The plan establishes provisions to disperse information on specific bird hazards and procedures for reporting hazardous bird activity.

3.12 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

The MacDill AFB Asbestos Management Plan identifies procedures for management and abatement of asbestos. Prior to renovation or demolition activities, asbestos sampling is performed; and, if present, the asbestos is removed in accordance with applicable Federal and State regulations.

Building 501A would be demolished to permit construction of the new two-story addition to Building 501. Some limited-scope asbestos surveys have been completed for Building 501A. These files are maintained on-base at 6 CEV/CES, Building 147, Room 304. Typically, these surveys were completed prior to small-scale renovation projects. Asbestos fibers were identified as being present in numerous screening reports on file.

The Base engineer assumes that all structures constructed prior to 1978 possibly contain lead-based paint (LPB). When required, LBP abatement is accomplished in accordance with applicable Federal and State regulations, and Base procedures, prior to demolition activities to prevent any health hazards.

Lead-based paint has not been identified in the exterior walls of Building 501A. Sampling results for lead based paint (LBP) can be found in MacDill's environmental office, please see Section 7.0 References for location of the sampling results.

SECTION 4.0

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Section 4.0 discusses the potential effects associated with implementation of the Proposed Action and the alternative to the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action is to construct an addition to Building 501A, construct an IT facility, and construct a permanent parking lot at the locations proposed in Section 2.2. The only alternative evaluated further in this EA is the No Action alternative which would implement no construction and USSOCOM would continue to operate out of geographically separated facilities.

4.1 AIR QUALITY

4.1.1 Proposed Action

Air quality impacts would occur during implementation of the USSOCOM project; however, these air quality impacts would be temporary.

Fugitive dust (particulate matter: suspended and PM₁₀) and construction vehicle exhaust emissions would be generated by (1) equipment traffic; and (2) entrainment of dust particles by the action of the wind on exposed soil surfaces and debris. Fugitive dust emissions would be greatest during site preparation and grading for the USSOCOM project. Emissions would vary daily. Dust would be generated by equipment travel over temporary roads and would fall rapidly within a short distance from the source.

Pollutants from construction equipment and vehicle engine exhausts include nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), PM₁₀, and VOCs. Internal combustion engine exhausts would be temporary and, like fugitive dust emissions, would not result in long-term impacts. Pollutant emission estimates are presented in Appendix C and summarized in Table 4.1.1.

Table 4.1.1 Proposed Action Air Emissions at MacDill AFB

Pollutant	Proposed Action Annual Emissions (tpy)	Hillsborough County Emissions Inventory^a (tpy)	Net Change (%)	De minimis Values^c (tpy)	Above/ Below De minimis
CO	17.03	19,272	0.01	100	Below
VOC	6.58	27,703	0.003	100	Below
NO_x	19.44	82,563	0.001	100	Below
SO_x	0.96	NA	--	100	Below
PM₁₀^b	1.58	NA	--	100	Below
Pb	--	53	--	25	--

^a Based on stationary permitted emissions presented in 1997 Ozone Emissions Inventory, EPC.

^b PM₁₀ estimated as 50 percent of the 1990 tpy reported for TSP

^c Source: 40 CFR 93.153, November 30, 1993.

tpy Tons per year

% Percent

4.1.2 No-Action Alternative

Because the status quo would be maintained, there would be no impacts to air quality under the No-Action alternative.

4.1.3 Cumulative Air Quality Impacts

The cumulative air impacts would include air sources from other proposed construction projects on MacDill AFB. Table 4A in Appendix C presents the estimated air emissions calculated for projects proposed for the near future, during the timeframe that construction and demolition activities would be completed. Based on the calculations provided in Appendix C, implementation of the Proposed Action would not result in cumulative air impacts that exceed Hillsborough County's guidance standards.

4.2 NOISE

The primary human response to environmental noise is annoyance (AIHA, 1986). The degree of annoyance has been found to correlate well with the DNL. Annoyance for short-term

activities, such as construction noise and fire fighting, could be influenced by other factors such as awareness and attitude toward the activity creating the noise.

Several social surveys have been conducted in which people's reaction to their noise environment has been determined as a function of DNL occurring outside their homes. Guidelines have been developed for individual land uses based upon the information collected in these surveys and upon information concerning activity interference. For various land uses, the level of acceptability of the noise environment is dependent upon the activity that is conducted and the level of annoyance, hearing loss, speech interference, and sleep interference that results there from.

4.2.1 Proposed Action

Noise impacts associated with the Proposed Action would result from implementation of the USSOCOM project. The degree of noise impacts would be a function of the noise generated by construction equipment, the location and sensitivity of nearby land uses, and the timing and duration of the noise-generating activities. Normally, construction activities are carried out in stages and each stage has its own noise characteristics based on the mixture of construction equipment in use.

The closest sensitive receptors are occupants of the USSOCOM facility (Building 501, 501A, B, and C), and Public Access Building. Construction activities would be conducted during the day which coincides with business hours at USSOCOM. This increases the potential for negative effects to sensitive noise receptors. However, noise levels from construction would not likely interfere with operations in adjacent facilities.

Noise impacts associated with construction of the IT facility and permanent parking lot would be dramatically less than those associated with the addition to Building 501 since adjacent facilities are further away from the proposed construction sites. The closest buildings to IT Facility and parking lot sites are Buildings 501 B and C to the west across Tampa Point Boulevard and the

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Public Access building to the south. All of these facilities are more than 100 feet from the nearest edge of the proposed construction sites. In general, the noise impacts associated with construction would be temporary and considered minor.

4.2.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative no new noise impacts would occur since no demolition or construction would occur.

4.3 WASTES, HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, AND STORED FUEL

The following section describes sanitary wastewater treatment, solid waste collection and disposal, hazardous material and waste management, and stored fuels management.

4.3.1 Proposed Action

A temporary increase in the generation of solid waste would occur during construction for the USSOCOM project. Local off-base waste handling services/facilities have sufficient capacity to handle this increased output. The Proposed Action, would result in a minor increase in the number of personnel on base. However, the increase in solid waste generation would be within the capacity of the local off-base waste handling services capacity.

The Proposed Action would result in a minor increase in the number of personnel on base. However, the net increase in wastewater discharge to the base wastewater treatment plant is not substantial and would not impact operation of the plant or exceed the plants treatment capacity since the WWTP is currently only operating at half of its permitted capacity.

Hazardous wastes/materials, such as paint, adhesives, and solvents, would be on site during construction of the new housing units. All hazardous wastes/materials would be temporarily stored and disposed of per Base procedures. All construction related hazardous wastes/materials, including petroleum products, would be removed and disposed of according to Base procedures

following the completion of tasks. The disposal of such waste would be in compliance with established Base procedures. No adverse effects from hazardous materials or waste would occur during construction of the USSOCOM project.

Previous, limited scope surveys of Building 501A have detected asbestos containing building materials. Lead-based paint was not detected in the previous sampling of the exterior walls of Building 501A. Prior to demolishing Building 501A, a lead-based paint survey and asbestos survey of the facility would be completed. If asbestos and lead-based paint-containing materials are identified during the survey, these materials must be abated prior to beginning demolition. Any materials containing asbestos must be removed by a licensed asbestos contractor in accordance with all Federal, state and local guidelines. An independent environmental consulting firm shall perform environmental monitoring of the work area during the asbestos abatement work.

There are no Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites within the SOCOM Plaza. Therefore, contact with contaminated soil or groundwater would not be expected during the project. However, if contaminated media is encountered during construction, the material would be managed in accordance with IRP guidelines and would not represent a significant impact to the project. If proper precautions are taken during construction, including the use of approved personal protective equipment (PPE) and clothing, the proposed construction activities would not represent a significant health and safety concern. In addition, the demolition contractor would be required to develop a site-specific Health & Safety Plan prior to initiating construction activities at the site. If these precautions and advanced planning actions are completed, the proposed construction activities should not present an adverse effect to the environment or the health and safety of the construction workers.

The Proposed Action would have no impact on stored fuels management and environmental compliance at the Base.

4.3.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, no impacts to wastes or hazardous material or stored fuels would occur since there would be no change in the existing conditions.

4.4 WATER RESOURCES

4.4.1 Proposed Action

A small amount of soil erosion would occur during construction and demolition activities since the soil surface would be exposed and disturbed at work locations during the project. Soil erosion in areas that are disturbed would be controlled by implementation of a sediment and erosion control plan, including implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs). This EA has been prepared under the assumption that the construction and demolition sites would, at a minimum, be covered with a clean layer of graded and grassed fill. Silt fencing would be installed around the perimeter of the proposed construction and demolition sites to control erosion caused by stormwater runoff. There would be no long-term impacts to water resources once the project is complete.

Under the Proposed Action, there would be no direct or indirect discharges to groundwater. No negative impacts to groundwater would occur with implementation of the Proposed Action. Potable water would be required for USSOCOM Addition and the new IT Facility and the increase in USSOCOM personnel would have a minor impact on potable resources; however, the increase in potable water consumption is negligible when compared to total base usage and the base potable water system can easily handle the increase in usage.

4.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no change to the current conditions and no impact to water resources would occur with implementation of this alternative.

4.5 FLOODPLAINS

In accordance with the requirements of EO 11988, the Air Force must demonstrate that there is no practicable alternative to carrying out the proposed action within the coastal floodplain. No other practicable sites were identified during the initial siting phase, and potential siting locations were limited due to the nature of the project.

4.5.1 Proposed Action

The USSOCOM project would be located entirely in the 100-year floodplain. Both the USSOCOM Addition and the IT Facility would be constructed on a sufficient volume of fill material to raise the building foundations above the 100-year coastal floodplain elevation (11 ft msl). Elevating the new buildings above the floodplain would reduce the risk of flood loss and dramatically reduce the impacts from floods on human safety, health and welfare. Construction of the USSOCOM project would increase the amount of impervious surface within the floodplain; however the increase in impervious surface would be compensated for through construction of stormwater retention areas which collect stormwater runoff and direct it back into the ground.

4.5.2 No Action Alternative

There would be no changes to existing conditions with implementation of the No Action alternative and there would be no impacts to the floodplain.

4.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.6.1 Proposed Action

No major wetland areas are located in or adjacent to areas proposed for construction for the USSOCOM project. MacDill's construction program practices would ensure that silt fencing is

installed around the perimeter of the construction area; consequently, implementation of the Proposed Action should have no impact on the wetlands.

Section 3.6.4 identifies the Federal- and State-listed species that potentially occur at MacDill AFB. The USSOCOM project site has been inspected by the MacDill AFB natural resources manager who determined that no threatened or endangered species or critical habitat would be impacted by construction activities at the site. Coordination with the USFWS has been completed to insure compliance with the Endangered Species Act and confirm that the project would have no impact on listed species (Appendix D).

4.6.2 No Action Alternative

No new construction or demolition would occur with implementation of the No Action alternative and no impacts to biological resources would occur.

4.7 SOCIOECONOMICS

4.7.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would cost approximately \$25.5 million to complete, based on 2003 cost estimates. This would equal approximately 5.1% of the nearly \$494 million annual expenditures that MacDill AFB provides to the local economy, and would constitute a moderate beneficial impact. The Proposed Action would also have a minor beneficial impact on the work force in the region during the construction period.

4.7.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, no impacts to socioeconomic resources would occur.

4.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.8.1 Proposed Action

No historic architectural resources are recorded within the Proposed Action site boundaries and no adverse effects to cultural resources would occur during completion of the Proposed Action. The SHPO concurrence letter is provided in Appendix D.

4.8.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, no impacts to cultural resources would occur.

4.9 LAND USE

4.9.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would involve modification and improvements to the USSOCOM plaza and would not alter the land use for the area, which is currently designated as administrative land-use. Consequently, no impacts to land use would result from the Proposed Action.

4.9.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, no impacts to land use would be incurred.

4.10 TRANSPORTATION

4.10.1 Proposed Action

No long-term or short term adverse effects to transportation around the base would result from the Proposed Action.

4.10.2 No-Action Alternative

No impacts on transportation would be incurred under the No-Action alternative.

4.11 AIRSPACE/AIRFIELD OPERATIONS AND BIRD-AIRCRAFT STRIKE HAZARD

Neither the Proposed Action nor the No Action alternative would have an impact on Airspace/Airfield Operations or Bird-Aircraft Strike Hazard.

4.12 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

4.12.1 Proposed Action

The proposed construction activities for the project would pose safety hazards to the workers similar to those associated with typical industrial construction projects, such as falls, slips, heat stress, and machinery injuries. Construction would not involve any unique hazards and all construction methods would comply with OSHA requirements to ensure the protection of workers and the general public during construction. Vigilant but not controlling governmental oversight of contractor activities would help assure OSHA compliance.

Prior to demolition, lead-based paint and asbestos containing building materials would be managed in accordance with procedures outlined in 4.3.1.

4.12.2 No-Action Alternative

No impacts on safety and occupational health would be incurred under the No-Action Alternative.

4.13 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Implementation of the USSOCOM project at MacDill AFB would not affect minority or low-income populations. There are no minorities or low-income populations in the area around the

USSOCOM plaza, and thus, there would be no disproportionately high or adverse impacts on such populations. No adverse environmental impacts would occur outside MacDill AFB. Therefore, no adverse effects on minority and low-income populations would occur as a result of the USSOCOM project.

4.14 INDIRECT AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

There are no site-specific direct or indirect impacts associated with implementation of the USSOCOM project at MacDill AFB. As indicated in Table 4A in Appendix C, this project when combined with other ongoing construction projects on MacDill AFB would not result in cumulative impacts to air quality. Likewise, no cumulative impacts to noise would result from this project since there are no other large construction projects proposed or on-going in the near vicinity of the USSOCOM plaza and noise level dissipate quickly with distance from the construction site. The Hillsborough County landfill has an estimated 20+ years to reach full capacity based on current loading rates which suggests there is sufficient capacity to handle the demolition material as well as the volume of solid waste generated post-construction. There would be no cumulative impacts to potable water since water is supplied by the City of Tampa via pipeline which can easily handle the negligible increase in water consumption. Although the project would result in a net increase in impervious surface, the design includes construction of sufficiently sized stormwater retention ponds which would collect all of the stormwater from the newly constructed facilities and direct it back into the ground through infiltration. Currently, all proposed or on-going construction projects on MacDill AFB include construction of sufficiently sized stormwater retention structures which compensate for any increases in impervious surface by directing stormwater back into the ground. Consequently, this project, when combined with other proposed or on-going construction projects within MacDill AFB would not result in cumulative impacts to the floodplain. The project would have no impact on biological resources, cultural resources, land use, transportation, or airspace/airfield operations, and would therefore not result in cumulative impacts for these resources. Any cumulative impacts to socioeconomic

resources would be positive since this project, along with other on MacDill AFB infuses money into the local economy supporting local labor pools and suppliers.

4.15 UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

There are no significant unavoidable adverse impacts associated with implementation of the USSOCOM project.

4.16 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USES AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Construction of the addition to Building 501, as well as construction of the IT Facility would greatly improve the efficiency for the USSOCOM organization, which would in turn improve productivity. The project would have a positive effect on morale for USSOCOM personnel, which, in turn, can improve productivity.

4.17 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

The Proposed Action would irreversibly commit fuels, manpower, construction materials, and costs related to construction and demolition.

SECTION 5.0 PERSONS CONTACTED

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- January 2004

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Surveys

FIGURES

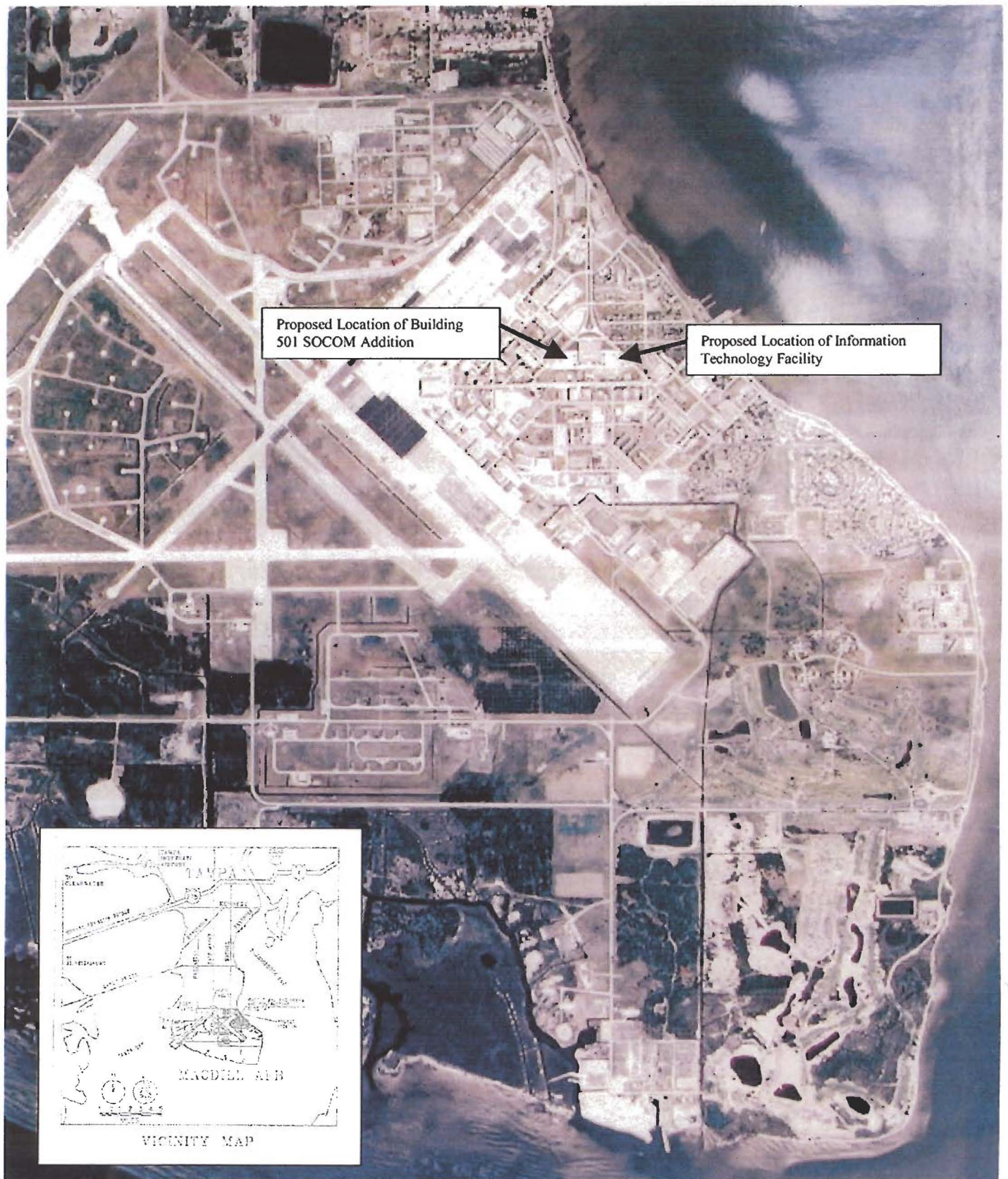


Figure 1-1 – Proposed Location of Building 501 SOCOM Addition and Information Technology Facility, MacDill AFB, Florida

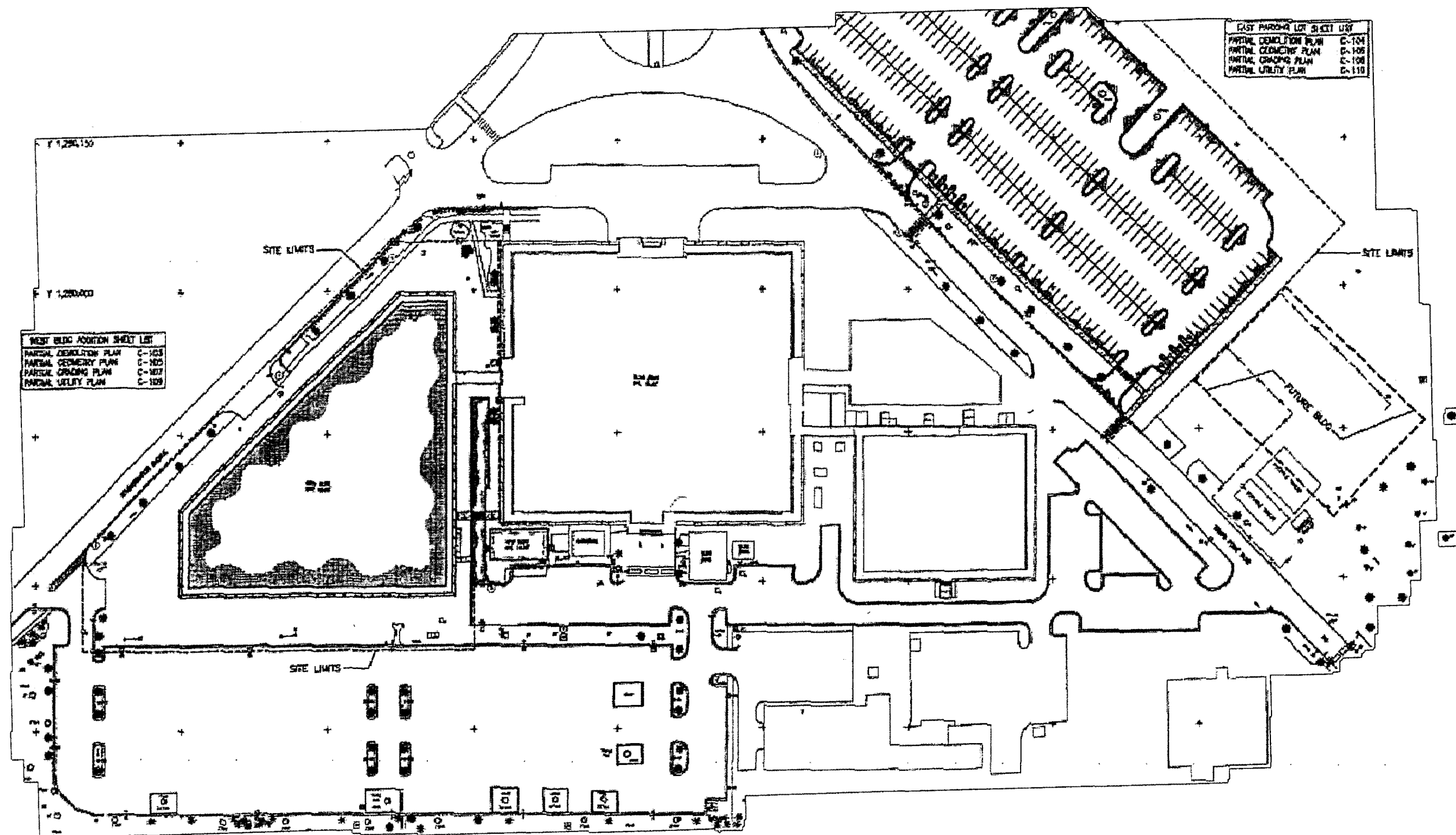


FIGURE 2.1.1
CONSTRUCTION TO BUILDING 501
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE

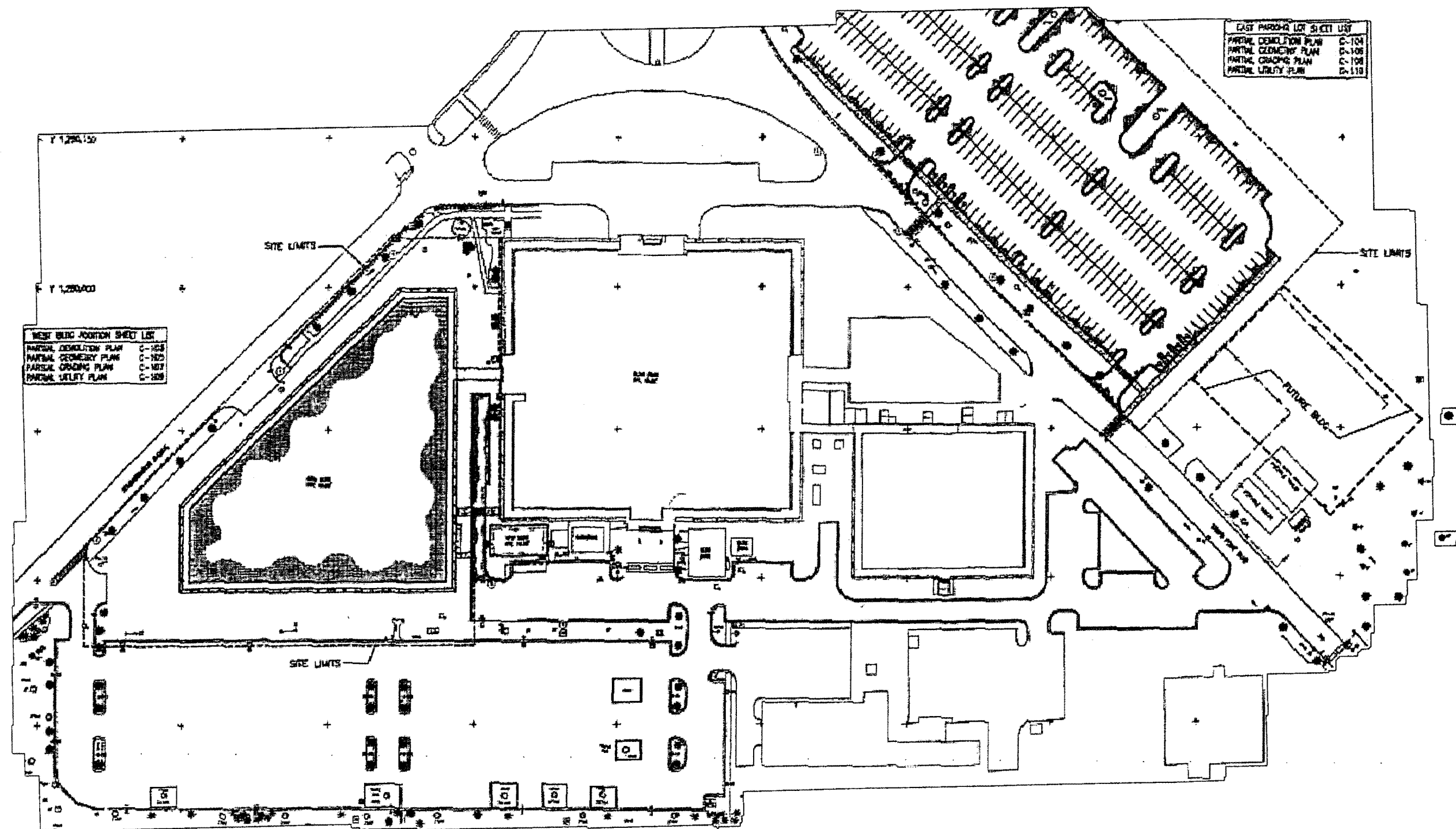
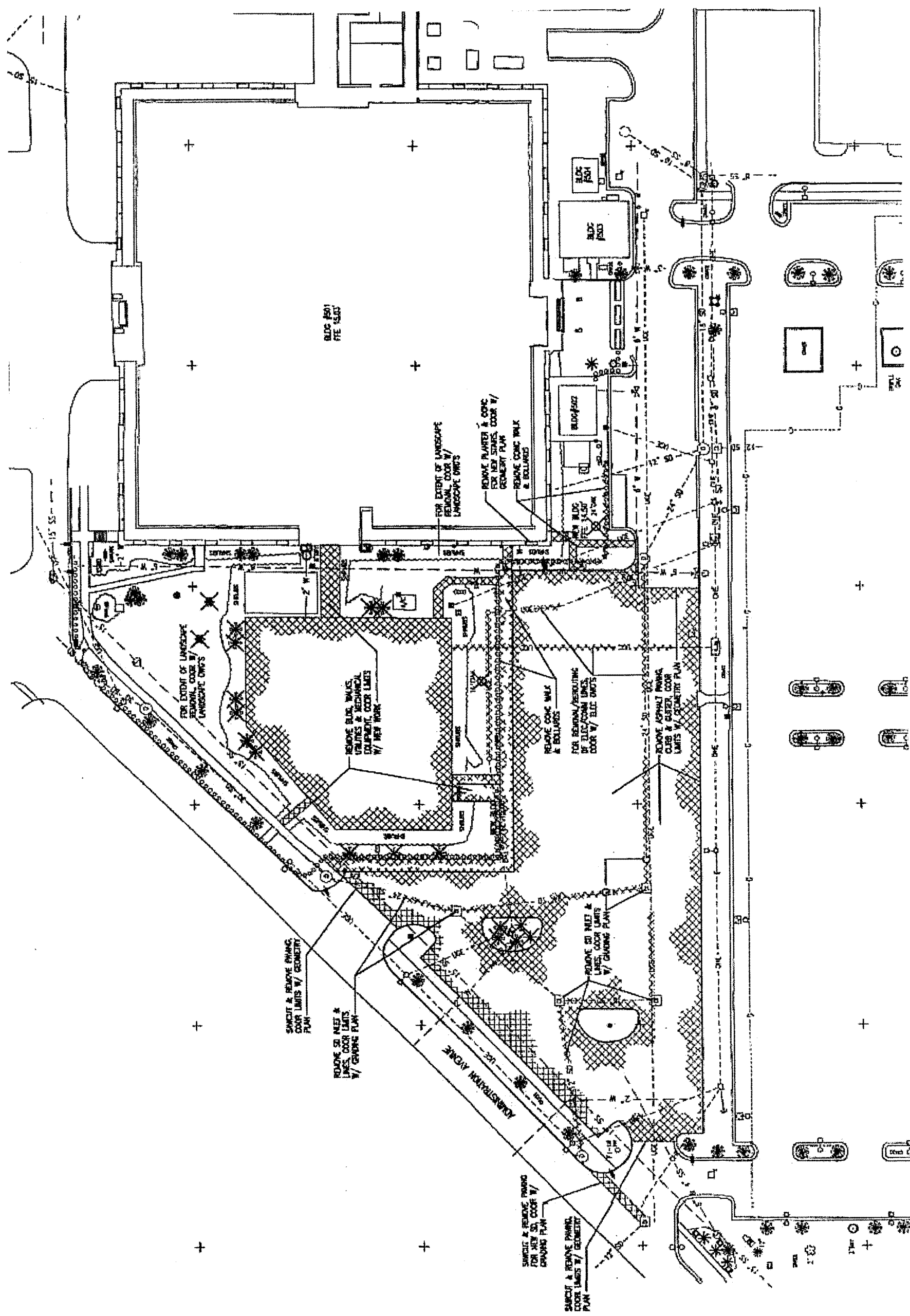


FIGURE 2.1.1
CONSTRUCTION and DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES TO BUILDING 501
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE



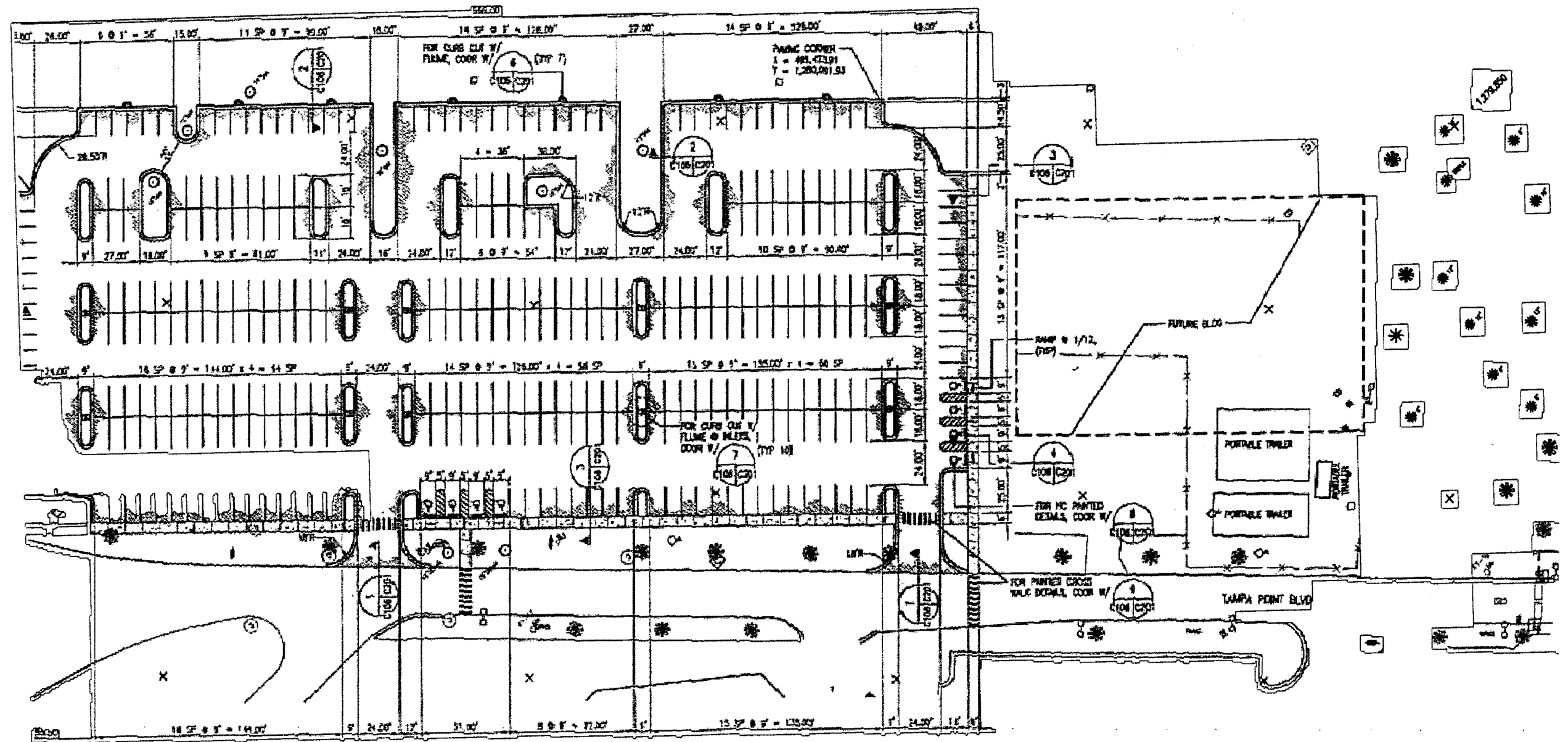


FIGURE 2.1.4
PROPOSED PERMANENT PARKING FACILITY
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE

100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN

THE TAMPANAWATON RIVER

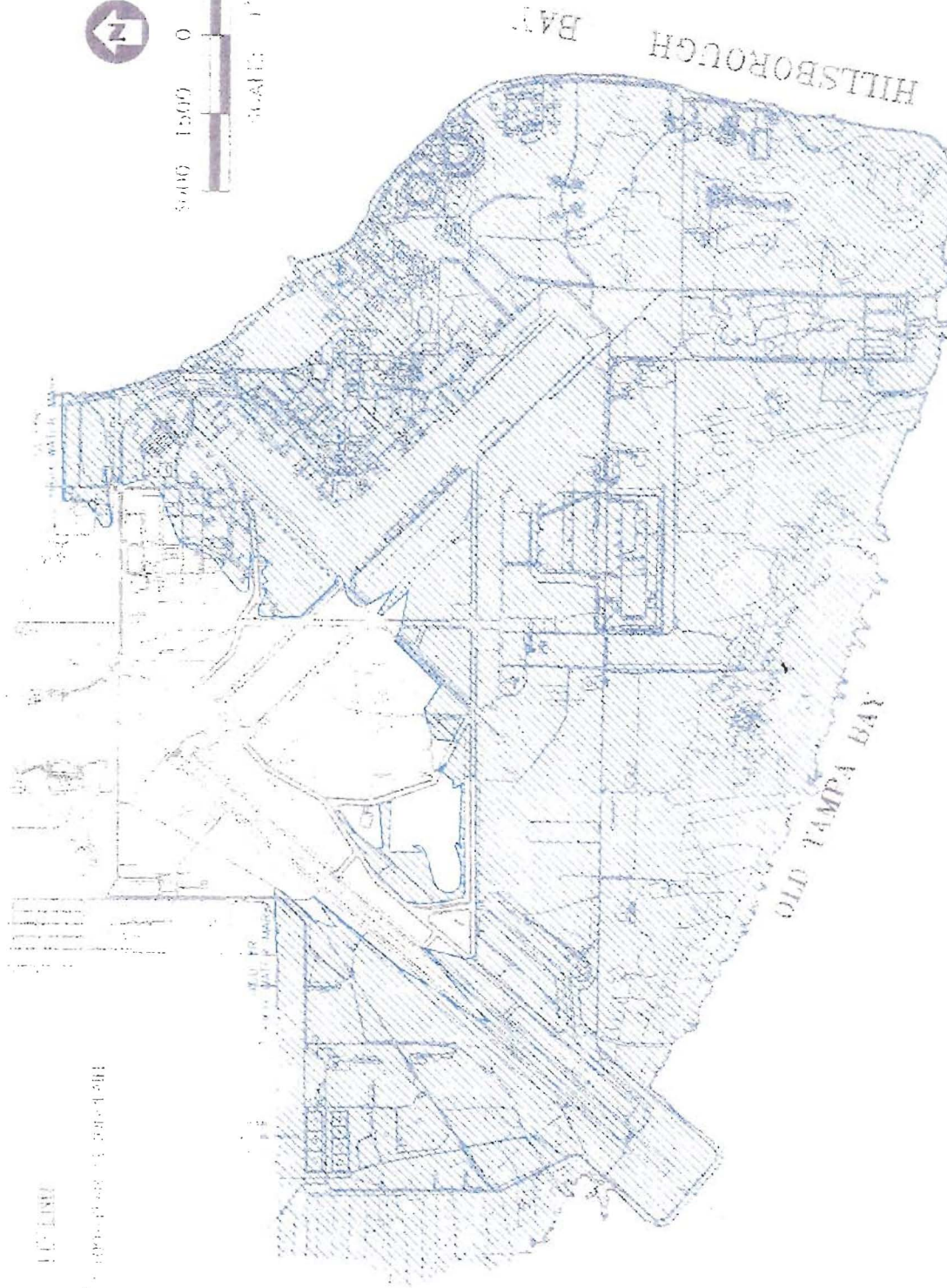
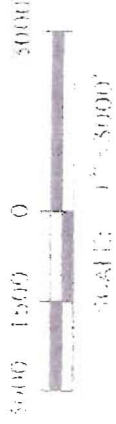


FIGURE 3.1

100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN

MacDill AFB, FLORIDA

MacDill AFB, FLORIDA

Source: USACE



FIGURE 3-2
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS AROUND COMMAND and CONTROL FACILITY &
IT FACILITY WITHIN THE USSOCOM PLAZA
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE

APPENDIX A

CONSISTENCY STATEMENT

APPENDIX A CONSISTENCY STATEMENT

This consistency statement will examine the potential environmental consequences of the Proposed Action and ascertain the extent to which the consequences of the Proposed Action are consistent with the objectives of Florida Coastal Management Program (CMP).

Of the Florida Statutory Authorities included in the CMP, impacts in the following areas are addressed in the EA: beach and shore preservation (Chapter 161), historic preservation (Chapter 267), economic development and tourism (Chapter 288), public transportation (Chapters 334 and 339), saltwater living resources (Chapter 370), living land and freshwater resource (Chapter 372), water resources (Chapter 373), environmental control (Chapter 403), and soil and water conservation (Chapter 582). This consistency statement discusses how the proposed options may meet the CMP objectives.

CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

Chapter 161: Beach and Shore Preservation

No disturbances to the base's canals are foreseen under the Proposed Action or Alternative Actions.

Chapter 267: Historic Preservation

The Air Force and the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer have determined that there are two areas on MacDill AFB with buildings that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Proposed Action site is not located in either of the historic districts. Consultations between the Air Force and State Historical Preservation Officer have been completed to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Chapter 288: Economic Development and Tourism

The EA presents the new employment impact and net income impact of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The options would not have significant adverse effects on any key Florida industries or economic diversification efforts.

The EA quantitatively addresses potential impacts to transportation systems and planning and implementation of transportation improvements.

Chapter 372: Saltwater Living Resources

The EA addresses potential impacts to local water bodies. Water quality impacts were surveyed for existing conditions at the Proposed Action and alternatives. Results indicate that no significant long-term impacts would result from the Proposed Action or alternatives.

Chapter 372: Living Land and Freshwater Resources

Threatened and endangered species, major plant communities, conservation of native habitat, and mitigation of potential impacts to the resources are addressed in the EA. The Proposed Action and alternatives would not result in permanent disturbance to native habitat and should not impact threatened or endangered species.

Chapter 373: Water Resources

There would be no impacts to surface water or groundwater quality under the Proposed Action or alternatives as discussed in the EA.

Chapter 403: Environmental Control

The EA addresses the issues of conservation and protection of environmentally sensitive living resources; protection of groundwater and surface water quality and quantity; potable water supply; protection of air quality; minimization of adverse hydrogeologic impacts; protection of endangered or threatened species; solid, sanitary, and hazardous waste disposal; and protection of floodplains and wetlands. Where impacts to these resources can be identified, possible mitigation measures are suggested. Implementation of mitigation will, for the most part, be the responsibility of MacDill AFB.

Chapter 582: Soil and Water Conservation

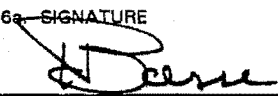
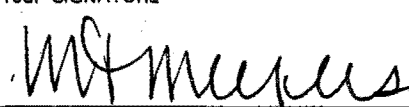
The EA addresses the potential of the Proposed Action and alternatives to disturb soil and presents possible measures to prevent or minimize soil erosion. Impacts to groundwater and surface water resources also are discussed in the EA.

CONCLUSION

The Air Force finds that the conceptual Proposed Action and alternatives plans presented in the EA are consistent with Florida's CMP.

APPENDIX B

AIR FORCE FORM 813

REQUEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS			Report Control Symbol RCS: 03104-06	
INSTRUCTIONS: Section I to be completed by Proponent; Sections II and III to be completed by Environmental Planning Function. Continue on separate sheets as necessary. Reference appropriate item number(s).				
SECTION I - PROPONENT INFORMATION				
1. TO (Environmental Planning Function) 6 CES/CE		2. FROM (Proponent organization and functional address symbol) HQ USSOCOM/SOCS-EN		2a. TELEPHONE NO. 818-828-6336
3. TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION Construct an addition to the Command and Control Facility and an Information Technology Facility (IT).				
4. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION (Identify decision to be made and need date) Provide an addition to the Command and Control Facility and construct an Information Technology Facility to fulfill the 7 Dec 02 SECDEF guidance directing USSOCOM to be a supported command with a new mission on the war on terror.				
5. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES (DOPAA) (Provide sufficient details for evaluation of the total action.) Provide an 83,000SF addition to 501A and a 47,500SF IT facility as shown on the attached site plan and described on the attached DD Form 1391s. The 7 Dec 02 SECDEF directive concerning the Global War on Terrorism/USSOCOM is the principle authority				
6. PROPONENT APPROVAL (Name and Grade) Harold D. Bosse PE, GS15 Command Engineer		6a. SIGNATURE 		6b. DATE 20030307
SECTION II - PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY. (Check appropriate box and describe potential environmental effects including cumulative effects.) (+ = positive effect; 0 = no effect; - = adverse effect; U = unknown effect)				
7. AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE/LAND USE (Noise, accident potential, encroachment, etc.)			+	0
8. AIR QUALITY (Emissions, attainment status, state implementation plan, etc.)			-	U
9. WATER RESOURCES (Quality, quantity, source, etc.)			X	
10. SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH (Asbestos/radiation/chemical exposure, explosives safety quantity-distance, and wildlife aircraft hazard, etc.)			X	
11. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE (Use/storage/generation, solid waste, etc.)			X	
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Wetlands/floodplains, threatened or endangered species, etc.)			X	
13. CULTURAL RESOURCES (Native American burial sites, archaeological, historical, etc.)				X
14. GEOLOGY AND SOILS (Topography, minerals, geothermal, Installation Restoration Program, seismicity, etc.)			X	
15. SOCIOECONOMIC (Employment/population projections, school and local fiscal impacts, etc.)			X	
16. OTHER (Potential impacts not addressed above.)			X	
SECTION III - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION				
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROPOSED ACTION QUALIFIES FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CATEX) # _____ ; OR <input type="checkbox"/> PROPOSED ACTION DOES NOT QUALIFY FOR A CATEX; FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS IS REQUIRED.				
18. REMARKS MacDill AFB is located in a maintenance area for the following criteria pollutant: Ozone. Direct emissions from construction and indirect emissions from visiting traffic and/or follow-on operations, when totaled are less than the de minimus amounts in 40 CFR 93.153, therefore, a conformity analysis is not required.				
19. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FUNCTION CERTIFICATION (Name and Grade) MARK J. MEYERS, Col, USAF Vice Commander, 6 AMW		19a. SIGNATURE 		19b. DATE 13 Mar 03

4. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION:

Due to an "Urgent and Compelling" mission requirement to support the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT), the Commander Headquarters U.S. Special Operations Command (CDRUSSOCOM) directed a fast-track military construction (MILCON) project to consolidate, in a permanent facility, all facets of mission planning with associated command and control and to provide a secure on-base facility housing critical information technology personnel and functions. By co-locating these functions CDRUSSOCOM intends to vastly improve HQ USSOCOM's crucial and unique ability to plan and wage the GWOT by fully exploiting the synergy between seven functions. To meet the immediate need, HQ USSOCOM has provided temporary administration and meeting space adjacent to Building 6.

5. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Proposed Action –

The permanent facility and ancillary equipment (i.e. support building for generators and UPS, pad mounted transformer, etc.) would be located just south and attached to Building 501A. The Add/Alter Building 501A project is located within the antiterrorism/force protection controlled access plaza of HQ USSOCOM. The site is currently an existing administrative facility and asphalt parking surface. The building construction will consist of columns on piles and tilt-up concrete panels. Displaced parking will be accommodated by a new parking lot on the site of an existing limestone lot located across Tampa Point Boulevard on the east side of Buildings 501B/C. The new parking lot will require stormwater retention and treatment in accordance with the requirements of SWFWMD. Additionally, retention will, to the extent practical, attenuate post-development flows to a level of approximately pre-development to minimize the impact upon downstream structures. Drainage for the building addition will not materially change the existing conditions as the footprint of the addition is an existing parking lot. Roof drains and site grading will be routed to the existing storm drainage system. Existing utilities are available within the SOCOM plaza to support the new addition. Existing overhead primary electric will feed a new pad mounted transformer. A 6" water main runs north/south between Buildings 501A and 501 and will provide for the needs including fire protection. Existing fire hydrants will be removed and relocated as necessary and, if required, new hydrants will be added. A 15" sanitary sewer runs along Tampa Point Boulevard along the northwest and the new building sewer will discharge into the gravity sewer. Communication connectivity will be accomplished by tying in to the existing "Protected Distribution System" (PDS) consisting of several conduits leading from Building 540 and 6 to 501. Due to the sensitive nature and ensuring the integrity of secure communications, the National Security Agency insists on the PDS conduits being secured and readily inspected.

The Information Technology facility and ancillary equipment would be located just east of Building 501B/C and located within the antiterrorism/force protection controlled access plaza of HQ USSOCOM. The site is currently a temporary parking lot. Building construction will also consist of columns on piles and tilt-up concrete panels to match 501C. Storm water drainage, utilities, and communication connectivity will be similar to what has been mentioned above.

No Threatened or Endangered Species or habitats would be disturbed by this action and no environmentally sensitive areas would be impacted.

Alternative #1: Use of Other Existing Facilities Alternative – This alternative would involve locating the highly secure and sensitive mission planning and command and control function outside of the HQ USSOCOM AT/FP perimeter in other available building space on MacDill AFB. Most of the usable space on MacDill AFB is already occupied. An analysis of the current office space available determined that a sufficiently sized facility is not available for the form and function required. In addition, this function must be located in close proximity to HQ USSOCOM in order to provide the secure communications connectivity via a PDS. This severely limits the options available when choosing an existing facility to house this function. Finally, the synergy which CDRUSSOCOM requires would be lost without this function adjacent to Building 501.

Alternative #2: Locate the Function in a Different Location near HQ USSOCOM – Due to the physical constraints of the USSOCOM Plaza, adding to and altering an existing USSOCOM facility appears to be the only viable alternative. The USSOCOM Plaza is in the middle of an administratively built-up area of MacDill AFB. Once again, this function must be located in close proximity to HQ USSOCOM in order to provide the secure communications connectivity via a PDS and within the existing AT/FP perimeter to minimize the impact to the MacDill AFB administrative area.

Alternative #3: Construct a Permanent Facility – This is a viable option and is currently being programmed. HQ USSOCOM/SOCS-EN anticipates a fast track MILCON project to have the new facility constructed by FY05.

No Action Alternative – This alternative would continue operations as they currently are with no new facilities construction. This alternative is not a viable option due to the unique requirements for the mission planning, command and control, and information technology functions. Part of this function currently resides in temporary trailers next to Building 6 and portions of the information technology functions are currently dispersed in off-base leased facilities with serious antiterrorism/force protection issues. This function would essentially be a 24/7/365 organization, hence “hot desking” with existing HQ USSOCOM assets is not feasible.

APPENDIX C

AIR EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS FOR PROPOSED ACTION
AND CUMMULATIVE AIR EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

TABLE - CONSTRUCTION SITE AIR EMISSIONS
Combustive Emissions of ROG, NOx, SO2, CO and PM10 Due to Construction

6-Jul-01

Input:

Total Building Area: 157,500 ft² (calculation: [96 + 92 units] x ~1,700 SF/unit = 319,600 SF)
 Total Paved Area: 15,750 ft²
 Total Disturbed Area: 15.0 acres
 Construction Duration: 2.0 years
 Annual Construction Activity: 260 days/yr

Results:[Average per Year Over the Construction Period]

	ROG	NOx	SO2	CO	PM10
Emissions, lbs/day	50.62	149.58	7.41	131.01	12.18
Emissions, tons/yr	6.58	19.44	0.96	17.03	1.58

Calculation of Unmitigated Emissions

Summary of Input Parameters

	ROG	NOx	SO2	CO	PM10
Total new acres disturbed:	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Total new acres paved:	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Total new building space, ft ² :	157,500	157,500	157,500	157,500	157,500
Total years:	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Area graded, acres in 1 yr:	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Area paved, acres in 1 yr:	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Building space, ft ² in 1 yr:	78,750	78,750	78,750	78,750	78,750

Annual Emissions by Source (lbs/day)

	ROG	NOx	SO2	CO	PM10
Grading Equipment	1.9	12.0	0.8	2.6	2.1
Asphalt Paving	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stationary Equipment	13.2	10.8	0.7	2.3	0.6
Mobile Equipment	12.6	126.8	5.9	126.1	9.5
Architectural Coatings (Non-Res)	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Emissions (lbs/day):	50.6	149.6	7.4	131.0	12.2

Emission Factors

Reference: Air Quality Thresholds of Significance, SMAQMD, 1994.

Source	SMAQMD Emission Factor				
	ROG	NOx	SO ₂ *	CO *	PM ₁₀
Grading Equipment	2.50E-01 lbs/acre/day	1.60E+00 lbs/acre/day	0.11 lbs/acre/day	0.35 lbs/acre/day	2.80E-01 lbs/acre/day
Asphalt Paving	2.62E-01 lbs/acre/day	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stationary Equipment	1.68E-04 lbs/day/ft ²	1.37E-04 lbs/day/ft ²	9.11E-06 lbs/day/ft ²	2.97E-05 lbs/day/ft ²	8.00E-06 lbs/day/ft ²
Mobile Equipment	1.60E-04 lbs/day/ft ²	1.61E-03 lbs/day/ft ²	7.48E-05 lbs/day/ft ²	0.0016 lbs/day/ft ²	1.20E-04 lbs/day/ft ²
Architectural Coatings (Non-Res)	8.15E-02 lbs/day/ft	NA	NA	NA	NA

- * Factors for grading equipment and stationary equipment are calculated from AP-42 for diesel engines using ratios with the NOx factors.
 Factors for mobile equipment are calculated from ratios with Mobile5a 2001 NOx emission factors for heavy duty trucks for each site.

TABLE - CONSTRUCTION EMISSION FACTOR

Calculation of PM10 Emissions Due to Site Preparation (Uncontrolled).

Revised 16 June 1997.

User Input Parameters / Assumptions

Acres graded per year:	7.5	acres/yr	
Grading days/yr:	25	days/yr	(From "grading")
Exposed days/yr:	120	days/yr	graded area is exposed
Grading Hours/day:	8	hr/day	
Soil piles area fraction:	0.01	(Fraction of site area covered by soil piles)	
Soil percent silt, s:	15	%	
Soil percent moisture, M:	8	%	
Annual rainfall days, H:	107	days/yr	that rainfall exceeds 0.01 incl (Tampa, FL)
Wind speed > 12 mph %, I:	12	%	
Fraction of TSP, J:	0.45	(SCAQMD recommendation)	
Mean vehicle speed, S:	5	mi/hr	(On-site)
Dozer path width:	5	ft	
Qty construction vehicles:	1	vehicles	
On-site VMT/vehicle/day:	5	mi/veh/day	(Excluding bulldozer VMT during grading)

Emissions Due to Soil Disturbance ActivitiesOperation Parameters (Calculated from User Inputs)

Grading duration per acre	26.7	hr/acre	
Bulldozer mileage per acre	1.7	VMT/acre	(Miles traveled by bulldozer during grading)
Construction VMT per day	5	VMT/day	
Construction VMT per acre	15	VMT/acre	(Travel on unpaved surfaces within site)

Equations Used (Corrected for PM10)

Operation	Empirical Equation	Units	AP-42 Section (4th Edition)
Bulldozing	$0.75(s^{1.5})/(M^{1.4})$	lbs/hr	8.24, Overburden
Grading	$(0.60)(0.051)S^{2.0}$	lbs/VMT	8.24, Overburden
Vehicle Traffic	$(3.72/(M^{4.3}))^{*6}$	lbs/VMT	8.24, Overburden

Source: Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Vol. I, USEPA AP-42.
Section 8.24, Western Surface Coal Mining (4th Edition)

Calculation of PM10 Emission Factors for Each Operation

Operation	Emission Factor (mass/ unit)	Operation Parameter	Emission Factor (lbs/ acre)
Bulldozing	2.37 lbs/hr	26.7 hr/acre	63.3 lbs/acre
Grading	0.77 lbs/VMT	1.7 VMT/acre	1.3 lbs/acre
Vehicle Traffic	0.00 lbs/VMT	15 VMT/acre	0 lbs/acre

Emissions Due to Wind Erosion of Soil Piles and Exposed Graded Surface

Reference: CEQA Air Quality Handbook, SCAQMD, April 1993.

Soil Piles EF = $1.7(s/1.5)[(365 - H)/235](I/15)(J) = (s)(365 - H)(I)(J)/(3110.2941)$, p. A9-99.

Soil Piles EF = 6.7 lbs/day/acres covered by soil piles

Consider soil piles area fraction so that EF applies to graded area

Soil piles area fraction: 0.01 (Fraction of site area covered by soil piles)

Soil Piles EF = 0.067 lbs/day/acres graded

Graded Surface EF = 26.4 lbs/day/acre (recommended in CEQA Manual, p. A9-93).

Calculation of Annual PM10 Emissions

Source	Emission Factor	Graded Acres/yr	Exposed days/yr	Emissions lbs/yr	Emissions tons/yr
Bulldozing	63.3 lbs/acre	7.50	NA	475	0
Grading	1.3 lbs/acre	7.50	NA	10	0
Vehicle Traffic	0.0 lbs/acre	7.50	NA	0	0
Erosion of Soil Piles	0.1 lbs/acre/day	7.50	120	60	0
Erosion of Graded Surface	26.4 lbs/acre/day	7.50	120	23,760	12
TOTAL				24,305	12

TABLE 4A
Total Air Emissions for Projects at MacDill

Pollutants	USSOCOM EA	AT/FP Gates	Mission Planning Center	Control Tower/ Crash Rescue	MPC Park (Pelican Pier)	Working Dog Kennel	SVS Storage Facility/ Demo	CENT. Wall & Parking Lots	Vet Clinic	Hydrant Fueling System	Military Service Station	Env. Equip Enclosure	Project Totals	Hills Cty Emissions 1997	Net Change	De minimis	Above/Below De minimis
CO	34.21	2.55	7.2	5.39	2.55	1.36	5.40	0.21	0.81	30.97	0.11	0.84	91.6	19,272	0.48%	100	Above
VOC	11.31	1.94	3.59	2.81	1.4	0.88	2.81	0.3	0.61	10.38	0.21	0.77	37.01	27,703	0.13%	100	Below
NO _x	37.85	3.96	8.74	6.09	3.37	1.53	6.11	0.96	0.94	33.84	0.24	0.92	104.55	82,563	0.13%	100	Above
SO _x	1.85	0.22	0.44	0.3	0.18	0.08	0.3	0.06	0.05	1.64	0.01	0.04	5.17	NA		100	Below
PM ₁₀	2.93	0.45	0.78	0.49	0.33	0.13	0.49	0.17	0.08	2.57	0.04	0.07	8.53	NA		100	Below
Pb													0	53		25	Below
Estimated Start/End Date	1/2004 to 12/2005	11/2003 to 12/2004	1/2002 to 6/2003	11/2003 to 6/2005	10/2003 to 4/2004	11/2003 to 11/2004	5/2002 to 5/2003	8/2002 to 4/2003	1/2004 to 6/2005	8/2001 to 1/2004	6/2003 to 6/2004	4/2004 to 6/2005					

**Note: All values in tons per year unless otherwise noted.

Net change = Project totals / Hills Cty emissions

Above/Below De minimis = Project totals above or below de minimis

NA = not available.

**YEAR 2003, 2004 & 2005 EMISSIONS WERE CALCULATED BY TAKING AN APPROPRIATE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL EMISSIONS DETERMINED ABOVE.
SEE TABLES 4B and 4D BELOW**

TABLE 4B
Emissions for Year 2003

		US SOCOM EA	AT/FP Gates	Mission Planning Center	Control Tower/ Crash Rescue	MPC Park (Pelican Pier)	Working Dog Kennel	SVS Storage Facility/ Demo	CENT. Wall & Parking Lots	Vet Clinic	Hydrant Fueling System	Military Service Station	Env. Equip Enclosure	2002 Project Totals	De minimis	Above/Below De minimis
Estimated % of Time During 2003 That Project Would Be Active		0%	16%	50%	16%	25%	16%	42%	33%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
	Pollutants															
	CO	0.00	0.41	3.60	0.86	0.64	0.03	0.57	1.78	0.00	30.97	0.00	0.00	38.86	100	Below
	VOC	0.00	0.31	1.80	0.45	0.35	0.05	0.37	0.93	0.00	10.38	0.00	0.00	14.63	100	Below
	NO _x	0.00	0.63	4.37	0.97	0.84	0.15	0.64	2.02	0.00	33.84	0.00	0.00	43.47	100	Below
	SO _x	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.00	1.64	0.00	0.00	2.13	100	Below
	PM ₁₀	0.00	0.07	0.39	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.16	0.00	2.57	0.00	0.00	3.44	100	Below
	Pb													0	25	Below

TABLE 4C
Emissions for Year 2004

[illegible]

TABLE 4D
Emissions for Year 2005

		US SOCOM EA	AT/FP Gates	Mission Planning Center	Control Tower/ Crash Rescue	MPC Park (Pelican Pier)	Working Dog Kennel	SVS Storage Facility/ Demo	CENT. Wall & Parking Lots	Vet Clinic	Hydrant Fueling System	Military Service Station	Env. Equip Enclosure	2004 Project Totals	De minimis	Above/Below De minimis
Estimated % of Time During 2005 That Project Would Be Active		92%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%			
	Pollutants															
	CO	31.47	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.42	34.99	100	Below
	VOC	10.41	0.00	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.39	12.50	100	Below
	NO _x	34.82	0.00	0.00	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.46	38.80	100	Below
	SO _x	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.90	100	Below
	PM ₁₀	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	3.02	100	Below
	Pb													0	25	Below

APPENDIX D

**PUBLIC NOTICE
AND AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE**



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
6TH AIR MOBILITY WING (AMC)
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA**

[SEP 18 2003]

**MEMORANDUM FOR DIVISION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ATTN: MS. JANET SNYDER MATTHEWS**

**FROM: 6 CES/CD
7621 Hillsborough Loop Drive
MacDill AFB FL 33621-5207**

**SUBJECT: Construct an Addition to the Command and Control Facility and an Information
Technology (IT) Facility at MacDill Air Force Base (AFB)**

1. The United States Air Force (USAF) intends to construct an 83,000 square foot two-story addition to the Command and Control Facility located at Building 501A, a 47,500 square foot IT Facility across Tampa Point Boulevard, and an adjacent permanent parking lot. The proposed improvements intend to fulfill the 7 December 2002 Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) guidance directing the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) to be a supported command with a new mission of war. The US Government's decision to combat terrorist activities in the states and abroad has resulted in the increased need to provide a centralized operational Command and Control Facility for HQ USSOCOM. The additional two-story facility to Building 501/501A, IT Facility, and new permanent parking lot is needed to accommodate increased personnel and equipment. The new buildings are essential for HQ USSOCOM to maintain operational readiness capabilities necessary to effectively accomplish assigned missions. Modifications include integrating the 83,000 square foot two-story structure with Building 501/501A, loading dock/receiving area, landscaping, site improvements, vehicle parking, underground communications infrastructure to connect to the Bldg 501/501A complex, antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) measures and providing temporary leased facility office space. The new IT Facility would be constructed to the east of the existing Buildings 501B/C within the AT/FP controlled plaza of HQ USSOCOM (Figure 1). A new permanent asphalt-paved parking lot would be constructed adjacent north to the IT Facility where a dirt road currently exists.


2. A representative from the MacDill AFB Cultural Resources staff surveyed the proposed project site to determine if any cultural resources would be affected by the project. There are no historic or archeological sites on or in the vicinity of the areas proposed for construction under the project. The proposed construction site is not located in but is adjacent to (north of) a portion of the MacDill Field Historic District. Although Building 501 has been an integral part of the Cold War history, serving as a command headquarters since its construction in 1969, the building has been modified through the construction of two lightly attached "wings" including 501A and 501B, and a detached outbuilding, 501C. The addition of these facilities has changed the appearance of the USSOCOM complex and Building 501, and as a result, MacDill AFB believes that the proposed project would not adversely impact cultural resources. If the State Historical Preservation Office agrees with this assessment, please document your concurrence by signing

6 CES/CD

SUBJECT: Construct an Addition to the Command and Control Facility and an Information Technology Facility at MacDill Air Force Base (AFB)

where indicated on page 2. If you would like to inspect the proposed project site, please contact the MacDill AFB Cultural Resources staff.

3. If you have any questions about the proposed project, please contact Mr. Jason Kirkpatrick at (813) 828-0459.


GENE A. ROGERS, GS-13
Deputy Base Civil Engineer

Attachments:

Figure 1 – Proposed Command and Control Facility and IT Facility at MacDill AFB

1st Indorsement

MEMORANDUM FOR 6 CES/CD

The State Historic Preservation Office concurs with MacDill Air Force Base's finding that construction of the above mentioned project will have no adverse effect on cultural resources at MacDill Air Force Base.

JANET SNYDER MATTHEWS
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: _____



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Gene A. Rogers
Department of the Air Force
6 CES/CD
7621 Hillsborough Loop Drive
MacDill AFB, Florida 33621-5207

October 14, 2003

RE: DHR Project File Number: 2003-8817
Received by DHR September 30, 2003
Construction of an Addition to the Command and Control Facility (#501A)
and Construction of an Information Technology Facility
MacDill AFB, Hillsborough County

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced projects in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended and *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise Federal agencies as they identify historic properties (listed or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*), assess effects upon them, and consider alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

Based on the information provided, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed projects will have no effect on historic properties.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail sedwards@dos.state.fl.us, or at 850-245-6333 or 800-847-7278.

Sincerely,

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

☐ Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

☒ Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

☐ Historical Museums
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

☐ Palm Beach Regional Office
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

☐ St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

☐ Tampa Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
6TH AIR MOBILITY WING (AMC)
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

SEP 18 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FROM: 6 CES/CD
7621 Hillsborough Loop Drive
MacDill AFB FL 33621-5207

SUBJECT: Construct an addition to the Command and Control Facility and an Information Technology (IT) Facility at MacDill Air Force Base (AFB)

1. The United States Air Force (USAF) intends to construct an 83,000 square foot two-story addition to the Command and Control Facility located at Building 501A, a 47,500 square foot IT Facility across Tampa Point Boulevard, and an adjacent permanent parking lot. The proposed improvements intend to fulfill the 7 December 2002 Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) guidance directing the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) to be a supported command with a new mission of war. The US Government's decision to combat terrorist activities in the states and abroad has resulted in the increased need to provide a centralized operational Command and Control Facility for HQ USSOCOM. The additional two-story facility to Building 501/501A, IT Facility, and new permanent parking lot is needed to accommodate increased personnel and equipment. The new buildings are essential for HQ USSOCOM to maintain operational readiness capabilities necessary to effectively accomplish assigned missions. Proposed modifications include integrating the 83,000 square foot two-story structure with Building 501/501A, loading dock/receiving area, landscaping, site improvements, vehicle parking, underground communications infrastructure to connect to the Building 501/501A complex, antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) measures and providing temporary leased facility office space. The new IT Facility building would be constructed to the east of the existing Building 501B/C and located within the existing AT/FP controlled plaza of HQ USSOCOM (Figure 1). A new permanent asphalt-paved parking lot would be constructed adjacent north to the IT Facility where a dirt road currently exists.

2. A representative from the MacDill AFB Natural Resources staff surveyed the proposed construction site to determine if any threatened or endangered species inhabit the site. The site proposed for construction is located in an open, developed (partially asphalt-paved) area in the center of the Base and no threatened or endangered species were observed on the site. The HQ USSOCOM complex and surrounding area has not been identified as critical habitat for any Federally-listed threatened or endangered species. MacDill AFB believes that the proposed project would not adversely impact threatened or endangered species. If the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agrees with this assessment, please document your concurrence by stamp or signing where indicated on page 2.



FWS Log. No. 04-453 (St. Rte)

The Proposed action is not likely to adversely affect resources protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). This finding fulfills the requirements of the Act.

With reference to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) the Service does not have sufficient staff to review and comment on this application; therefore, we are unable to make recommendations and take no action regarding this application.

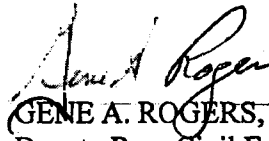
Peter M. Benjamin
Peter M. Benjamin
Assistant Field Supervisor

1/20/04
Date

MEMORANDUM FOR 6 CES/CD

SUBJECT: Construct an Addition to the Command and Control Facility and an Information Technology Facility at MacDill Air Force Base (AFB)

3. To schedule an inspection of the proposed project sites or if you have any questions about the proposed project, please contact Mr. Jason Kirkpatrick at (813) 828-0459.


GENE A. ROGERS, GS-13
Deputy Base Civil Engineer

Attachments:

Figure 1 – Proposed Command and Control Facility and IT Facility on MacDill AFB

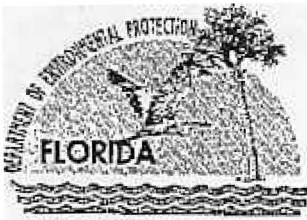
1st Indorsement

To: 6 CES/CD

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agrees with MacDill AFB that the proposed construction activities described above will not adversely impact threatened or endangered species on MacDill AFB.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Representative

Date



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

David B. Struhs
Secretary

January 30, 2004

Mr. Jason Kirkpatrick
6 CES/CEVN
7621 Hillsborough Loop Drive
MacDill AFB, Florida 33621-5207

RE: Department of the Air Force – Environmental Assessment for Construction of U.S. Special Operations Command Addition, Information Technology Facility, and Permanent Parking Lot Project – MacDill Air Force Base, Hillsborough County, Florida.
SAI # FL200312024732C

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

The Florida State Clearinghouse, pursuant to Presidential Executive Order 12372, Gubernatorial Executive Order 95-359, the Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1451-1464, as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347, as amended, has coordinated a review of the referenced draft environmental assessment (EA).

Based on the information contained in the EA and comments provided by our reviewing agencies, the state has determined that the subject project is consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Lauren P. Milligan at (850) 245-2163.

Sincerely,

Sally B. Mann, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Programs

SBM/lm
Enclosures

"More Protection, Less Process"

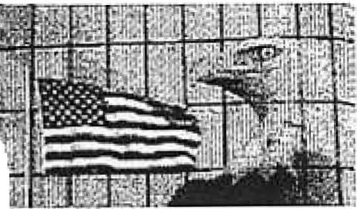
Printed on recycled paper.



Florida

Department of Environmental Protection

"More Protection, Less Process"


[Contact Us](#)
[FL Home](#)
[Contact DE](#)
[Search](#)
[DEP Site Map](#)

Project Information	
Project:	FL200312024732C
Comments Due:	December 31, 2003
Letter Due:	January 30, 2004
Description:	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND ADDITION, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FACILITY, AND PERMANENT PARKING LOT PROJECT - MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA.
Keywords:	USAF-SPECIAL OPS, IT FACILITY & PARKING LOT-MACDILL AFB, HILLSBOROUGH
CFDA #:	12.200
Agency Comments:	
TAMPA BAY RPC - TAMPA BAY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL	
NC	
HILLSBOROUGH - HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	
No Comment	
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT - OFFICE OF POLICY AND BUDGET, ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	
No Comment	
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	
Released Without Comment	
STATE - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
No Comment	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	
No Comment	
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WMD - SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT	
No Comment	

For more information please contact the Clearinghouse Office at:

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)
 3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000
 TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161
 FAX: (850) 245-2190

Visit the [Clearinghouse Home Page](#) to query other projects.

[Copyright and Disclaimer](#)
[Privacy Statement](#)

COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH

SAI- USAF- MD

2003-10411

DATE: 12/1/2003

COMMENTS DUE DATE: 12/31/2003

CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 1/30/2004

SAI#: FL200312024732C

MESSAGE:

STATE AGENCIES	WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS	OPB POLICY UNIT	RPCS & LOC GOVS
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	

The attached document requires a Coastal Zone Management Act/Florida Coastal Management Program consistency evaluation and is categorized as one of the following:

- ☐ Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.
- ☒ Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.
- ☐ Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.
- ☐ Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

Project Description:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND ADDITION, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FACILITY, AND PERMANENT PARKING LOT PROJECT - MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA.

To: Florida State Clearinghouse

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161
FAX: (850) 245-2190

EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Comment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Comment/Consistent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment Attached | <input type="checkbox"/> Consistent/Comments Attached |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> Inconsistent/Comments Attached |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable |

From:

Division of Historical Resources

Division/Bureau: Bureau of Historic Preservation

Reviewer: Stedwards JHLDate: 12-5-03 12/5/03

Barbara E. Mattick
Historic Preservation Supervisor
12-5-03

RECEIVED

DEC 09 2003

OIP/OLGA

03 DEC -4 PM 4:02

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION



An Equal
Opportunity
Employer

Southwest Florida Water Management District

Tampa Service Office
7801 Highway 301 North
Tampa, Florida 33637-6759
(813) 985-7481 or
1-800-836-0797 (FL only)
SUNCOM 578-2070

Bartow Service Office
170 Century Boulevard
Bartow, Florida 33830-7700
(863) 534-1448 or
1-800-492-7882 (FL only)
SUNCOM 572-6200

2379 Broad Street, Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899
(352) 796-7211 or 1-800-423-1476 (FL only)
SUNCOM 628-4150 TDD only 1-800-231-6103 (FL only)
On the Internet at: WaterMatters.org

Sarasota Service Office
875C Fruitville Road
Sarasota, Florida 34240-9711
(941) 377-3722 or
1-800-320-3503 (FL only)
SUNCOM 531-8900

Lecanto Service Office
3800 West Sovereign Path
Suite 226
Lecanto, Florida 34461-8070
(352) 527-8131
SUNCOM 687-3271

December 23, 2003

Thomas G. Dabney, II
Chair, Sarasota
Watson L. Haynes, II
Vice Chair, Pinellas
Janet D. Kovach
Secretary, Hillsborough
Maggie N. Dominguez
Treasurer, Hillsborough
Edward W. Chance
Manatee
Ronnie E. Duncan
Pinellas
Pamela L. Fantress
Highlands
Ronald C. Johnson
Polk
Hiedi B. McCree
Hillsborough
T. G. "Jerry" Rice
Pasco
Judith C. Whitehead
Hernando

David L. Moore
Executive Director
Gene A. Heath
Assistant Executive Director
William S. Bilensky
General Counsel

Ms. Lauren Millagin
Florida State Clearinghouse
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 47
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

**Subject: Department of the Air Force-Environmental Assessment
for Construction of U.S. Special Operations Command
Addition, Information Technology Facility and
Permanent Parking Lot Project-MacDill Air Force Base,
Hillsborough County, Florida; SAI#: FL200312024732C**

Dear Ms. Millagin:

The staff of the Southwest Florida Water Management District (District) has conducted a consistency evaluation for the referenced project. Consistency findings are divided into four categories and are based solely on the information provided in the subject application.

FINDING	CATEGORY
X	Consistent/No Comment
	Consistent/Comments Attached
	Inconsistent/Comments Attached
	Consistency Cannot be Determined Without an Environmental Assessment Report/Comments Attached

The District appreciates the opportunity to participate in the review of this application. Please be advised that our review does not constitute permit approval under Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, or any rules promulgated thereunder, nor does it stand in lieu of normal permitting procedures in accordance with Florida Statutes and District rules.

RECEIVED

DEC 29 2003

OIP/OLGA

Ms. Lauren Millagin
December 23, 2003
Page 2

If you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance, please contact me in the District's Planning Department.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Trisha Neasman". The script is cursive and fluid, with the first name "Trisha" and last name "Neasman" clearly legible.

Trisha Neasman, AICP
Government Planning Coordinator

COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH

DATE: 12/1/2003

COMMENTS DUE DATE: 12/31/2003

CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 1/30/2004

SAI#: FL200312024732C

MESSAGE:

STATE AGENCIES	WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS	OPB POLICY UNIT	RPCS & LOC GOVS
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WMD	X ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
STATE			

The attached document requires a Constal Zone Management Act/Florida Coastal Management Program consistency evaluation and is categorized

as one of the following:

- ☐ Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.
- ☒ Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.
- ☐ Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.
- ☐ Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

Project Description:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND ADDITION, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FACILITY, AND PERMANENT PARKING LOT PROJECT - MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA.

To: Florida State Clearinghouse

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161
FAX: (850) 245-2190

EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> No Comment/Consistent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment Attached | <input type="checkbox"/> Consistent/Comments Attached |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> Inconsistent/Comments Attached |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable |

From:

Division/Bureau:

Reviewer:

Date:

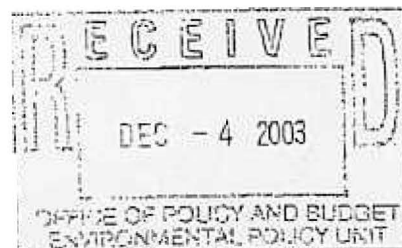
OPB Env. Policy
M. S. S. S.

RECEIVED

12/31/2003

JAN 06 2004

OIP/OLGA



02/12/2004 14:11 8502452190
Dec. 17. 2003 10:35AM TBRPC

FL ST CLEARINGHSE

PAGE 07/08

P. 2

LN

**FLORIDA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION
ROUTING SHEET**

SAI#: FL200312024732C

DATE: 12/2/2003

COMMENTS DUE TO RPC: 12/31/2003

AREA OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY: 12.200

COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH

CITY: TAMPA

☐ FEDERAL ASSISTANCE ☒ DIRECT FEDERAL ACTIVITY ☐ FEDERAL LICENSE OR PERMIT ☐ OCS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND ADDITION,
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FACILITY, AND PERMANENT PARKING LOT
PROJECT - MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA.

ROUTING:

RPC

Local Governments

TAMPA BAY RPC

X HILLSBOROUGH

Paula Harvey
12-10-03

IF YOU HAVE NO COMMENTS, PLEASE CHECK HERE AND RETURN FORM TO
RPC: X

ALL CONCERNS OR COMMENTS REGARDING THE ATTACHED PROJECT SHOULD BE
SENT IN WRITING BY THE DUE DATE TO THE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL,
SHOWN BELOW. PLEASE REFER TO THE SAI # IN ALL CORRESPONDENCE:

JOHN MEYER
9455 KOGER BOULEVARD, SUITE 219
ST. PETERSBURG, FL 337022491

**IMPORTANT: PLEASE DO NOT SEND COMMENTS DIRECTLY TO THE
CLEARINGHOUSE!**

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS REGARDING THE ATTACHED PROJECT OR THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION PROCESS, PLEASE CONTACT THE
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS REGARDING THE FEDERAL
CONSISTENCY REVIEW PROCESS, PLEASE CONTACT THE FLORIDA COASTAL
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. THE TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR BOTH PROGRAMS IS
(850) 245-2161.

02/12/2004

2003

**FLORIDA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
RPC INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION AND RESPONSE SHEET**

SAI#: FL200312024732C

DATE: 12/2/2003

COMMENTS DUE TO CLEARINGHOUSE: 12/31/2003

AREA OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY: 12.200

COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH

CITY: TAMPA

☐ FEDERAL ASSISTANCE ☒ DIRECT FEDERAL ACTIVITY ☐ FEDERAL LICENSE OR PERMIT ☐ OCS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND ADDITION,
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FACILITY, AND PERMANENT PARKING LOT
PROJECT - MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA.

ROUTING:

RPC

X TAMPA BAY RPC

PLEASE CHECK ALL THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BELOW FROM WHICH
COMMENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED; ALL COMMENTS RECEIVED SHOULD BE
INCLUDED IN THE RPC'S CLEARINGHOUSE RESPONSE PACKAGE. IF NO
COMMENTS WERE RECEIVED, PLEASE CHECK "NO COMMENT" BOX AND
RETURN TO CLEARINGHOUSE.

COMMENTS DUE TO RPC: 12/24/2003

✓ HILLSBOROUGH

NO COMMENTS: ✓

(IF THE RPC DOES NOT RECEIVE COMMENTS BY THE DEADLINE DATE, THE RPC
SHOULD CONTACT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO DETERMINE THE STATUS OF THE
PROJECT REVIEW PRIOR TO FORWARDING THE RESPONSE PACKAGE TO THE
CLEARINGHOUSE.)

NOTES:

ALL CONCERNS OR COMMENTS REGARDING THE ATTACHED PROJECT
(INCLUDING ANY RPC COMMENTS) SHOULD BE SENT IN WRITING BY THE DUE
DATE TO THE CLEARINGHOUSE. PLEASE ATTACH THIS RESPONSE FORM AND
REFER TO THE SAI # IN ALL CORRESPONDENCE.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THE ATTACHED PROJECT, PLEASE
CONTACT THE STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AT (800) 342-7342.

SOCOM EA

THE TAMPA TRIBUNE

Published Daily

Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

State of Florida }
County of Hillsborough } ss.

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared C. Pugh, who on oath says that she is the Advertising Billing Supervisor of The Tampa Tribune, a daily newspaper published at Tampa in Hillsborough County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement being a

LEGAL NOTICE

in the matter of PUBLIC NOTICE - UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

was published in said newspaper in the issues of
DECEMBER 15, 2003

Affiant further says that the said The Tampa Tribune is a newspaper published at Tampa in said Hillsborough County, Florida, and that the said newspaper has heretofore been continuously published in said Hillsborough County, Florida, each day and has been entered as second class mail matter at the post office in Tampa, in said Hillsborough County, Florida for a period of one year next preceding the first publication of the attached copy of advertisement; and affiant further says that she has neither paid nor promised any person, this advertisement for publication in the said newspaper.

C. Pugh

Sworn to and subscribed by me, this 16 day
of DECEMBER, A.D. 20 03

Personally Known ☒ or Produced Identification _____
Type of Identification Produced _____

Susie Lee Slaton

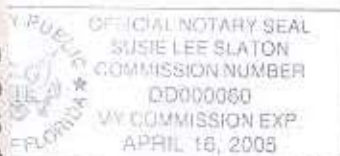
LEGAL NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE - UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The Air Force (AF) seeks public comment on an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for a proposed project at US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) at MacDill Air Force Base. The project would demolish an existing addition to Building 501 and construct a new, larger addition to the building. In addition, the project would construct a new Information Technology facility within the USSOCOM Plaza. The project would also construct a new permanent parking lot to replace parking spaces lost during construction of the new facilities. MacDill AFB has evaluated this action in accordance with Executive Order 11988 - Floodplain Management, and believes there is no practical alternative to construction within the floodplain.

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

The EIAP documents satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The documents are available for public review and comment from December 12th, 2003 through January 12th, 2004 at the Tampa/Hillsborough County Public Library, located at 900 N. Ashley Drive, Tampa, FL 33606. The documents may be found in the Humanities Section of the Main Library. Address written comments to the 6 AMW Public Affairs, 8209 Hangar Loop Drive, Suite 14, MacDill AFB, FL 33621-5502. The telephone number is (813) 828-2215.





Tribune photo by JIM REED

children living with relatives, friends or neighbors.

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December 15, 2003

The Hardys found help with The Family Enrichment Center Inc. and Coreatha B. Larkins, program supervisor of Kinship Care/Early Permanency Program, on families, Valdez says.

It is stories such as this one that prompted Hardy to push toward keeping children with relatives whenever possible. But that can put a lot of strain on families, Valdez says.

Hardy brought Eugene and his two siblings, who were placed elsewhere at the time, into her home and eventually adopted them.

A provider with the state for eight years, the foster mother was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 15 years — more than twice the maximum time recommended under state guidelines.

Prayer the way she wanted him to," Hardy says.

His foster mother hit him on the head with a 4-year-old brother, Eugene, in 1986. Two years later, Albert was dead.

The child went to live in a foster home with a 5-year-old grandson, Albert Smith.

The couple had not planned on raising more kids, but Hardy will not allow any of her kin to go to foster care. Not after what happened to Les Terka in his arms.

"This is it," Hardy says, while her husband, Les, sits in his arms.

Her heart is big, but, at 66, she admits to slowing down.

Friends Hardy took in and raised as her own children, grandchildren and two girls — far from the state, Albert Sr., and more of the family are clustered along a living room wall. Behind her in the tidy house, photographs of responsibilities of parenthood, Hardy says.

The children's mother is 25 but not ready for a bed and a bed under a pile of stuffed animals and do Bucs curtains and a small television.

Sister Terka, 2, has her own room with lilac shake, share a room with twin beds, Tampa who introduces himself to visitors with a he Joseph, 6, and his 4-year-old brother, Rot days.

Joseph, a minister raising three grandchildren.

"We're gonna a them, too," Aunt Hardy says with a smile.

But on a fixed come, and even w small monthly sub from the state, b parents is not easy pecially during the

TO CONTACT

Call Indiana Valdez at (813) 225-1105 or send checks to Hillsborough Kids Inc., 101 S. Franklin Street, Tampa, FL 33602.

For information about Kinship Care, contact Coreatha B. Larkins at (813) 226-3189, Ext. 28.

three of her grandchildren. Now she and husband More than a decade ago, Annie Jo Hardy adopted great-grandparents, such as the Hardys.

Many times it is with grandparents, or family, such as neighbors. The remaining find shelter

Continued from Page 1

FOSTER CHILDREN